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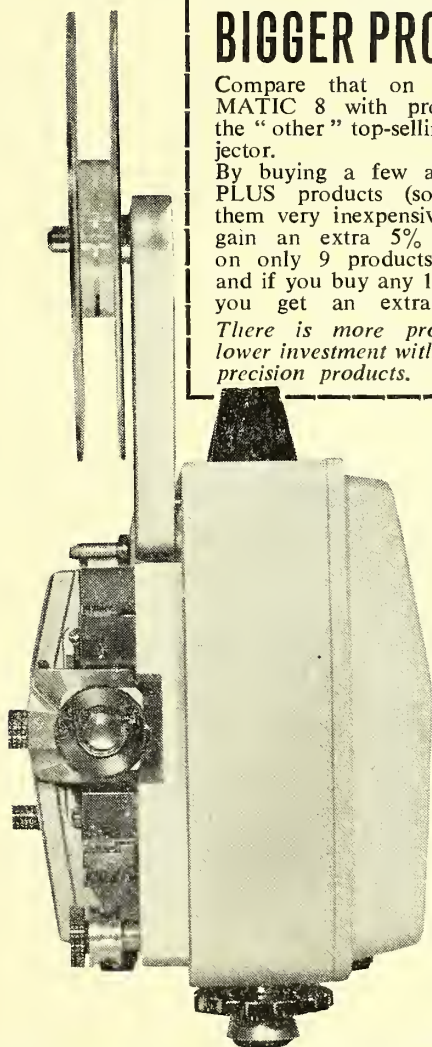
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 184.

December 4, 1965

No. 4477

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184

DECEMBER 4, 1965

No. 4477

Hospital Costs

WAGES, SALARIES AND HIGHER PRICES

AVERAGED over about 600 hospitals in England and Wales costs per patient per week increased by 8 per cent. in 1964-65 above the corresponding figure of the previous year.

COST PER IN-PATIENT PER WEEK

PER OUT-PATIENT PER ATTENDANCE

| Hospital Classification | Drugs | Dressings | Indirect Dispensary Expenses | Drugs | Dressings | Indirect Dispensary Expenses |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Type 1. Acute | 22 6 | 7 2 | 5 9 | 1 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Type 2. Mainly acute | 18 0 | 5 6 | 4 11 | 2 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Teaching | | | | | | |
| acute, London | 30 6 | 7 7 | 8 4 | 3 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Teaching | | | | | | |
| acute, provinces | 29 5 | 7 11 | 8 0 | 1 8 | 6 | 5 |

About two-thirds of the increase is attributed to wage and salary increases and higher prices. By contrast cost per patient treated increased only by 4 per cent. indicating that hospitals beds continue to be used more efficiently. Average weekly cost of an in-patient in a London teaching hospital (acute) in 1964-65 was £50 14s. 3d. (£48 9s. 6d. in 1963-64), in other general hospitals (acute) £35 17s. 8d. (£33 9s. 6d.). The cost per patient treated was: London teaching hospitals 1964-65 £103 5s. 0d. (£102 9s. 7d.), other acute non-teaching hospitals £60 15s. 2d. (£58 11s. 0d.). The details are given in N.H.S. Hospital Costing Returns, year ended March 31, 1965, Part 1 (H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 10s.). The returns show not only separate costs for wards and out-patients departments but also detailed costs for other hospital departments including details of the average costs incurred for drugs, dressings and indirect dispensary expenses. Some of the information is given in the accompanying table.

Five-day Week

MEET PROBLEMS LOCALLY, SAYS N.P.U.

STAFF, already difficult to obtain, are now looking for a shorter working week in addition to high wages, states the National Pharmaceutical Union in a letter to Branch secretaries. "Pressure of a five-day working week is mounting." The N.P.U. Executive Committee and the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee both consider that for the provision of an adequate pharmaceutical service pharmacies should ideally be open for a five-and-a-half-day week. It is pointed out that under the hours of service scheme it

is the responsibility of the Hours of Service Committee of the Executive Council to ensure that an adequate pharmaceutical service is provided, and where the Hours of Service Committee and the local Pharmaceutical Committee are satisfied that by means of rota arrangements an adequate service will be provided, the N.P.U. Executive Committee and the Central N.H.S. Committee would raise no objection in principle to a five-day week for pharmacies being arranged. The Committee consider, however, that because of the

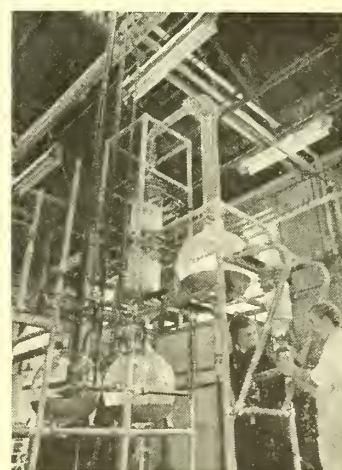
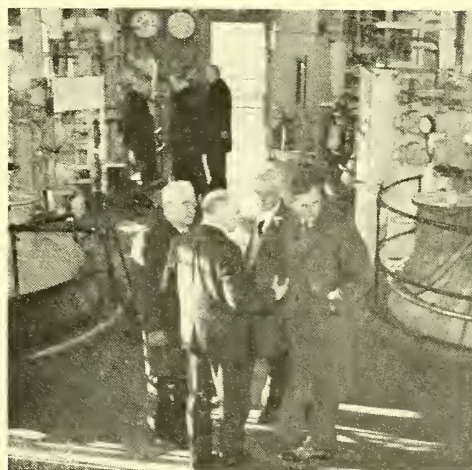
variations due to local circumstances occurring from area to area, arrangements for the provision of a five-day week for pharmacies should be initiated and settled at the local level.

British Approved Names

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST ISSUED

THE following supplementary list of approved names has been issued by the British Pharmacopœia Commission: —

| APPROVED NAME | OTHER NAMES |
|-------------------|---|
| Buclosamide | <i>N</i> -Butyl-4-chlorosalicylamide (Present in Jadit) |
| Cholestyramine | A styryl-divinylbenzene copolymer (about 2 per cent. divinylbenzene) containing quaternary ammonium groups (Cucmid) |
| Clamoxiquin | 5-Chloro-7-(3-diethylaminopropylaminomethyl)-8-hydroxyquinoline (CI 433 is the trihydrochloride) |
| Clomocycline | <i>N</i> ²-(Hydroxymethyl) chlorotetracycline (Chlormethylencycline, Megacior) |
| Doxycycline | 6-Deoxy-5-hydroxytetracycline |
| Embutramide | <i>N</i> -[2-Ethyl-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)butyl]-4-hydroxybutyramide (Present in T.61) |
| Guanaeline | 1-(2-Guanidinoethyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-picoline (FBA 1464) |
| Mebezonium iodide | 4,4'-Methylenedi (cyclohexyltrimethylammonium iodide) (Present in T.61) |
| Naftazone | β-Naphthaquinone 2-semicarbazone (Haemostop injection) |
| Pecilocin | An antibiotic produced by <i>Paeclomyces varioti</i> banier var. <i>antibioticus</i> (Variotin) |



FOCUS ON PLANT: Left, Five Members of Parliament (three Labour, two Conservative) visited Speke on November 24 for a tour of the works of Dista Products, Ltd. They showed special interest in plant used in the manufacture of antibiotics in the sterile area, in research into tropical diseases. Picture was taken in one of the fermentation buildings and shows Mr. L. R. P. Meakin describing manufacturing processes to Messrs. A. Manuel, M.P., E. J. Lax (managing director of the company) and R. Bingham, M.P. In the background are Messrs. A. Forbes Hendry, M.P., and J. Tinn, M.P. Mrs. A. Cullen, M.P., was the fifth visitor. Right, A cyclic still under construction in the newly extended chemical development laboratories of the Wellcome Chemical Works at Dartford, Kent.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Pifenate | Ethyl 2,2-diphenyl-3-(2-piperidyl) propionate (AGN 197 is the hydrochloride) |
| Procabazine | N-4-Isopropylcarbamoylbenzyl-N'-methylhydrazine (Natulan is the hydrochloride) |
| Propiram fumarate | N-(1-Methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-(2-pyridyl) propionamide fumarate (FBA 4503) |
| Protriptyline | 7-(3-Methylaminopropyl)-1,2,5,6-dibenzocycloheptatriene (Concordin is the hydrochloride) |
| Secbutobarbitone | 5-sec-Butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid (Butabarbitone, Present in Aludrox SA) |
| Stilbazium iodide | 1-Ethyl-2,6-di-[4-pyrrolidin-1-yl] styrylpyridinium iodide (Monopar) |
| Thiothixene | NN-Dimethyl-9-[3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)propylidenel thioxanthene-2-sulphonamide |
| Tuaminoheptane | 1-Methylhexylamine (Tuamine, Present in Tuazole as the sulphate) |

The Commission announce that a booklet, dated December 1964, is available giving the approved names issued since 1948 together with approved names issued earlier for substances which have not become the subject of Pharmacopoeial monographs. Copies may be obtained on application to the secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1. (Price: Single copies 4s.; 10 copies £1 16s.; 25 copies £4; 100 copies £13 10s.). A leaflet dated September 1965, is also available containing a list of the approved names first issued in February, April and August 1965, and serves as a consolidated supplement to the booklet issued in December 1964. Copies may be obtained free on application (enclosing a stamped addressed envelope) to the above address.

Trading Hours

CONSUMER COUNCIL'S COMMENTS

RESTRICTIONS on shop opening hours during weekdays are no longer justified, says the Consumer Council in its comments to the Home Office on the Government pamphlet "Retail Trading Hours." There must, however, be statutory limitation of the working hours of workers in shops. The Council says that restriction on the hours during which shops may be open on weekdays inhibits competition and frustrates the enterprise of retailers who are anxious to meet the needs and circumstances of the modern consumer. For example, where a retailer can arrange shift or part-time working to the satisfaction of himself, his customers and his employees, he should not be prevented from doing so by statutory restriction on opening hours. The Council welcomes the recognition by the Government that greater flexibility in retail trading arrangements is desirable, but suggest that the Government's proposals do not, in fact, hold out the promise of a better service for shoppers. It recognises that there is difficulty in establishing what use the public would make of longer trading hours, but states that the British public is conditioned to restrictions on shopping hours and has little experience of late night shopping. The Council's remarks are limited to shop opening hours during weekdays. The Council has consistently supported the right of stores to open six full days a week.

Cultural Evening

CHELSEA ASSOCIATION'S PARTY

THE importance of the "humanities" in the training of pharmacists is now so well recognised that one wonders whether the time may not have come for some sort of "Inter Pharmacy-school Challenge." In any such contest, if it took a musical form, Chelsea must be strongly fancied challengers. The musical entertainment put on at the Chelsea Pharmacy Association's annual wine and cheese party by Mr. D. C. Garrod (vice-principal) and his collaborators are always of a high order—well arranged (by Mr. Robert de Cartaret) and performed with skill and *amore*. This year's programme included piano works ranging from Bach, Schubert and Grieg to Coleridge-Taylor, Chaminade and Kirchner, and violin-and-piano selections from Paganini, Massenet, Kreisler, Sarasate and Skalka. Violinist was Charles Sampson, his accompanist Ruth Rosenfelder. Partner of Mr. Harrod in evidently popular piano duos was Christina Bates. The musical entertainment was sandwiched between conversations over cheese, wine and coffee.

Drug Tariff

SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS NOTE

THE quarterly list of revised Drug Tariff prices recently issued by the Ministry of Health also includes a note "addition of Part X." It refers to supplementary payments for pharmacies providing essential services in certain areas and states:

Application may be made, at the end of the year, for the grant of an additional lump sum of remuneration for pharmaceutical services provided by a pharmacy in an area where access to the next nearest pharmacy presents difficulties to patients, for example because of distance and inadequate public transport, and which dispenses on a yearly average not more than 750 prescriptions a month. Exceptionally, application may also be made for a pharmacy in respect of which, although it does not satisfy one or other of those criteria, special circumstances exist that merit the grant of an additional lump sum of remuneration.

The circumstances of each case will be considered by the Minister and the Central National Health Service (Chemist Contractors) Committee and the amount to be paid in any case approved for grant will be related to the number of prescriptions dispensed in the year.

Electric Razors

"WHICH" CONSUMERS' REPORT

TWENTY-FOUR models of twelve brands of electric razor have been tested by Consumers' Association. The report, published in the December issue of *Which?*, is based on user tests for how well the models shaved, their convenience and comfort in use, and their electrical safety. Notes on servicing are also included. "Best buys" were Ronson 21 (also a "best buy" in the 1962 *Which?* report), Ronson 200, and Executive Smart Set. Also "recommended" is the Philishave Superjet. Best value among three cordless razors tested is given as the Remington Lectronic II. The December *Which?* also reports on ten electric blankets, comparing them with those tested in December 1964, and on household gloves.

Volumetric Glassware

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR TESTING

THE British Standards Institution testing centre at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, is taking over from the Ministry of Technology's National Physical Laboratory on January 1, 1966, the testing of volumetric glassware and hydrometers. The tests, which have been conducted at the N.P.L. for over fifty years, have benefited manufacturers and users by helping to establish and maintain a high quality of equipment. Approved items are being marked BST.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Pharmaceutical Research

FUNDS FROM SALE OF BUILDING

THE £13,500 proceeds from the sale of 64-year-old Ulster Medical Society headquarters, Belfast are to be spent on the sponsorship of further research into pharmaceuticals in Northern Ireland. The building was a gift to the Society by William Whitley, former professor of materia medica at Queen's University. His gift carried the proviso that should the building be sold its proceeds should be used to endow or re-endow a chair in original pharmaceutical research at the University. The money will be shared between Queen's University and the Royal Victoria hospital. Co-operation between the two in that field is close. Most of the money will go towards financing research when the new experimental pharmaceuticals building, provided by a £35,000 endowment from the Wellcome Trust, is built in the city.

THE REPUBLIC

Qualified Seller Absent

'ON ADJOINING PREMISES' NOT ENOUGH SOLICITOR for Dr. Irene C. Creedon, M.P.S.I., Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan (prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, at Carrickmacross Court, on November 23) pleaded that her offence was a technicality. The case concerned the sale of a poison by an unqualified assistant. An agent of the Society gave evidence of having purchased a tonic, containing strychnine, from an unqualified person. On being questioned, the person had told the agent that Dr. Creedon was in her surgery in the room next to the pharmacy. Mr. J. Gaynor, solicitor, for the Society, submitted that being on the premises was not sufficient, as the Act required that the person "should personally manage and conduct the retailing, dispensing and compounding of preparations and medicines prescribed thereat." He said it was impossible, in the circumstances, for Dr. Creedon to have personally conducted the sale since she was not even cognisant that it was taking place. The justice held that being on the premises was not sufficient. Convicting on both counts, he imposed fines of £3 under section 2 of the Poisons Act, 1870; £2 under the Pharmacy Act, 1890 and allowed £6 1s. 3d. expenses and £6 6s. costs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE index of retail prices in October was 113.1 (January 1962 = 100), compared with 113.0 in September.

SALES of the British Pharmacopœia 1963 have reached 29,663. Those of the Addendum 1964 8,297.

"MASS campaigns and general health services" is the title of No. 29 in the World Health Organisation's series of public health papers (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 8d.).

THE Ministry of Housing and Local Government has published a booklet "The 1965 Rent Act and You" (H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence). It contains 150 questions answered for tenant and landlord.

FOR the third time in ten months the pharmacy of Bruce W. Moss, Ltd., 258 Bowling Lane, Bradford, Yorks. has been broken into. On this occasion iron bars protecting a window were wrenched out of the stonework.

COMPREHENSIVE redevelopment of nearly 10 acres in the centre of Stockton-on-Tees adjoining the High Street has received Government approval. Redevelopment provides servicing and parking facilities for the existing shops along the High Street.

MR. S. Powlson, M.P.S., was appointed *Chairman* of the Staff Side, Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, November 19, and the Staff Side *Secretary* appointed was Mr. W. Mott, M.P.S., Premier House, 150 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

THE Wellcome Trust has made a grant of £20,000 to the Monash University Medical School, Victoria, Australia, for the erection of additional accommodation and one of £19,400 to the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research, Melbourne, for the purchase of new research equipment.

THE Medical Research Council has published "Trachoma and Allied Infections in a Gambian Village" (special report series No. 308, H.M. Stationery Office, price 20s.). The publication presents information obtained for the planning of vaccine trials that are now in progress.

EDINBURGH National Health Services Executive Council decided, at a meeting on November 25, to ask for a meeting of medical, pharmaceutical and police representatives with a view to curbing the misuse of drugs. Councillor M. Williamson said it appeared that illegal methods were being used by teenagers to procure drugs.

THE Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research is making a grant towards research into plastic joints for crippled fingers. The work, being carried out at the Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith, is on joints of polypropylene, which would be much cheaper than the metal joints in current use.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Finchley. — *Secretary*, Miss E. Arnold, 23 Holden Road, London, N.12, (Telephone (business): Barnet 0169), (Change of address).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Cocaine and heroin

About fifty years ago the death of an actress from the effects of cocaine poisoning brought into being a much more strict control of that substance than had hitherto obtained. There are pharmacists still with us who remember that piece of legislation and its subsequent extension into what became known as the Dangerous Drugs Act. Additions to the list of substances have been made from time to time whenever it became imperative to control drugs that were discovered to lead to addiction. A great mass of legislation designed to prevent abuse has been passed, and pharmacists are well aware of the work and the responsibility that that has entailed over the years. But despite the restrictions there has been an alarming increase in the number of addicts in this country over a period of five years. A committee under the chairmanship of Lord Brain has been conducting an extensive inquiry into the situation, and has now published its report (p. 540). Its conclusions are disturbing, for it appears that the committee has discovered that the major source of supply, resulting in fresh addiction, has come through excessive prescribing for addicts, and that that prescribing has been the work of a very few doctors. The Brain Committee, recommends, therefore, that the prescribing of heroin and cocaine for addicts should no longer be in the hands of the general practitioner, but transferred to specialists at treatment centres. In a television interview dealing with the subject, the secretary of the British Medical Association (Dr. Stevenson) took exception to the suggestion that the right of any doctor to prescribe anything he considered necessary in the treatment of the patient should be interfered with, since there were very few who were criticised on the grounds of the excessive prescribing referred to. But is not that the whole basis of the need for legislation in general? It is necessary because of the actions of a minority. The Arsenic Act was not passed a century or more ago because the majority of the people were poisoners. Only in the narrowest field is restriction on prescribing sought—on heroin and cocaine for addicts only. That seems no great medical sacrifice.

Images

I note that that elusive phantom, the pharmaceutical image, has been the subject of further discussion (p. 546) at an area conference at Southampton. It has been pursued for a number of years now in such devious directions as to make one wonder if it is recognisable. But there is no doubt that Mr. W. K. Fitch was on the right path when he said that the pharmacist in general practice was, *or should be* (my italics) the best public-relations expert for pharmacy. The pharmaceutical chemist will be judged by the impression his demeanour and his environment create. Mr. Fitch quoted from the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct to the effect that the appearance of the premises should reflect the professional character of pharmacy, and that it should be clear to the public that the practice of pharmacy is the main purpose of the establishment. But what, today, does the public think a pharmacy should look like? You report in last week's issue (p. 542) that a warehouse assistant has appeared in court on charges of having stolen one packet of bleach, two containers of hair lacquer, one of shampoo, one of peroxide hair tint, one of hair liquid and eleven of hair lotion. Examining the property produced in court, the report states that the magistrate commented: "This resembles the contents of a chemist's shop." That is not an image—it is a grisly spectre.

B.P. Addendum

The list of new monographs for the B.P. Addendum, 1966, makes interesting reading, if lacking the euphony of earlier days. Mozart might have written an aria to such words as *ol. betulae lente* or *tinct. pulsatillae* or *tinct. calendulae*. But one feels that even a modern composer—or, for that matter, a modern poet unhampered by the traditions of his ancestors—might experience a little difficulty with *chlordiazepoxide* or *phenmetrazine* or *dextropropoxyphene*. Yet, if the patient is kept in ignorance, and the doctor does not resort to "N.P.", even *chlordiazepoxide* may produce tranquillity.

PRESENTATION TO A "GRACIOUS LADY"

U.C.A. tributes to Miss Strachan on her retirement

AT the recent annual meeting of the Ulster Chemists' Association in Belfast THE PRESIDENT (Mr. J. C. Wellwood), after referring to the impending retirement [on December 31] of the secretary (Miss A. E. Strachan) called upon Mr. R. Gibson, on behalf of members of the Association, to present her with a cheque in appreciation of her long and valued services to the Association. Messrs. W. H. Irwin, F. J. Sweeney and W. J. Rankin also paid tribute to Miss Strachan.

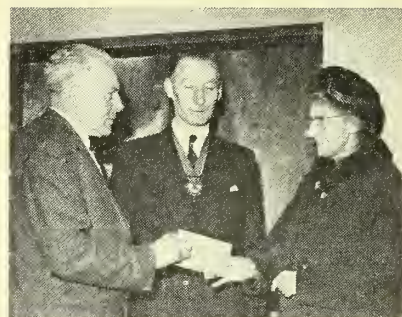


"Diplomatic and Firm"

MR. W. H. IRWIN said that most pharmacists at one time or another had taken the road to Waring Street—and of late to University Street—there to be greeted by "that unassuming, kind, gracious lady, the interpretation of whose christian name means happiness. . . . I refer to none other than our popular secretary, Miss Strachan." Mr. Irwin reminded members that Miss Strachan had taken over from Mr. James McClenahan in 1947. At his first meeting with Miss Strachan he had doubts, he admitted, about her ability and stamina. How wrong he had been had been amply illustrated in the diplomatic and firm manner in which Miss Strachan had handled "such a cantankerous and obstinate body of people" in the past eighteen-and-a-half years. In June and July 1948 the only solid and united front the pharmacists of Northern Ireland had ever shown had been present, to the august and autocratic gentlemen in Stormont and for that Miss Strachan must take most of the credit. Thanks must also go to her for the well established U.C.A. conference. All pharmacists in Northern Ireland owed a debt to Miss Strachan for her unswerving loyalty and devotion to a cause that must at times have appeared thankless and unrewarding. "In your retirement, Miss Strachan, we wish you long life and happiness and everything you could wish yourself."

MR. W. J. RANKIN said he brought good wishes to the meeting from Mr. W. J. Stevenson (part-time secretary of the Association, 1920-32). Looking back, said Mr. Rankin, he remembered how the work of the Association had steadily increased until it had been obvious that a full-time secretary was a necessity. As one of those responsible for Miss Strachan's appointment, he testified that neither he nor anyone else had ever had the slightest regret regarding that decision. Miss Strachan had been an ideal secretary. He considered her greatest asset was "unflappability."

In her reply MISS STRACHAN sincerely thanked Messrs. Irwin, Sweeney and Rankin for "the extremely kind things" they had said. She asked all who had subscribed to "this appreciation" to accept her utmost thanks. The almost twenty years with the Association—fifteen months as assistant secretary, over eighteen-and-a-half as secretary—had been busy but happy and interesting. If she had been instrumental in adding to the usefulness of the Association to members generally and in helping members individually, she felt that her efforts had been worth while. To any member she might inadvertently have offended she offered apologies. To those presidents, treasurers and members of committees during her term of office she owed much, both for their faith in her and for all help and friendship they had extended over the years. Secretaries of local associations she thanked for unflinching



Mr. R. Gibson (left) (a past-president of the Ulster Chemists' Association) makes presentation to Miss A. E. Strachan. Looking on is Mr. J. C. Wellwood (president).

courtesy and co-operation and she was most grateful for the good wishes of all on her retirement. Having "enjoyed every moment" in U.C.A. she would not have wished for any other life and was leaving it with much regret. Her best wish for her successor (Mr. C. S. Ritchie) was that he might be as happy in the post.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

ALTHOUGH it was recognised that most people regarded decimal currency as highly desirable, the Government did not believe that in present circumstances, in view of the cost that would be involved, it was time to make a change. LORD SHEPHERD made that announcement in the House of Lords on November 23 in reply to LORD FRASER, who asked whether the Government had any statement to make on the subject.

Misleading Claims

MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) told MR. JAMES TINN that he would not have long to wait for the Bill embodying proposed legislation to protect consumers against misleading advertising claims. MR. DARLING later told MR. PETER EMERY that the Board of Trade had already sought the views of all bodies known to be interested in the new legislation. The Government did not want to delay the final stages of the preparation of the Bill, but the Government would take into consideration, even at the present late stage, the views of any organisation.

Brain Committee's Report

In a written answer on November 25, MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) told MR. ARTHUR BLENKINSOP he was most grateful for the Brain Committee's careful examination of a difficult problem. The Government were alive to the importance of preventing an increase in addiction to heroin and cocaine, and of doing everything possible to reverse the trend discussed in the report. In company with the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland he was consulting the General Medical Council and medical profession about the recommendations. He would make a further statement so soon as possible after the consultations had been completed.

On November 29, MRS JOYCE

BUTLER asked the Minister if he understood the extent of public anger at the ease with which young people could obtain drugs from drug addicts and the need for quick action. How soon would the Minister be making a statement on the measures he intended to take to implement the report, and how quickly would he take them? MR. ROBINSON agreed that the report disclosed a disturbing situation. However, he thought it would be premature to make a Government statement before consultations with the medical profession were complete. He was aware of the urgency of the matter and hoped to make a further statement early in the New Year.

No Call to Ban "Pill" says Minister

DR. SHIRLEY SUMMERSKILL asked the Minister of Health on November 29 if he would withdraw contraceptive pills from general circulation until the investigation of the Dunlop Committee into their possible side-effects had been completed. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON: I see no ground for asking the manufacturers to do this. The Committee, after reviewing the available evidence, recently advised that it does not feel justified in objecting to the marketing of oral contraceptives. — DR. SUMMERSKILL: Will you bear in mind that the interim report of the Dunlop Committee did not exclude the serious possibility that these drugs may be having serious side effects? Do you not therefore consider it wise to withdraw them from circulation until a definite verdict has been arrived at? MR. ROBINSON: No. The Committee is, of course, continuing to watch this position closely and if it thinks that any further advice is desirable it will, no doubt, give it. It discovered that there had been sixteen deaths due to thrombo-embolic episodes in women taking oral contraceptives in the year ending August 31. It estimated that the figure of 400,000 represented the number of women who had been taking them with reasonable

regularity during that time and the official mortality figures indicated that thirteen out of a similar number would normally have been expected to have died from the same cause. SIR KNOX-CUNNINGHAM asked if the Minister had any evidence that sterility had been caused by taking the pills.—MR. ROBINSON: No.

DR. DAVID KERR wanted the Minister to make it plain that the benefits derived from the widespread use of the pills at the moment clearly outweighed any risk of danger.—MR. ROBINSON: Certainly. I should have thought that the benefits are self-evident.

MR. P. M. E. MCNAIR-WILSON: Would you not agree that there is some evidence that if these pills are taken over a very long period the possible danger increases? Is this not something on which women should be reassured by some evidence which the Dunlop Committee can look into?—MR. ROBINSON: I can assure you and the House that the Dunlop Committee is alive to all the possibilities and is looking into them as a matter of urgency.

Contraceptive Appliances

MR. HAMLING, who asked the Minister what plans he had for the provision of birth-control appliances and advice as part of the Health Service, was told that the matter was under review but that the Minister was not yet in a position to make a statement. MR. WILLIAM HAMLING: There would be widespread approval of a decision to make this advice and treatment available through the Health Service.—MR. ROBINSON: I have already said that I regard family planning as a proper and important part of health education. However, to provide advice and treatment free of charge generally in cases where there is no medical need would require changes in the present statutory provision and would be costly.

Information on New Drugs

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health on November 29 if he would review the present methods employed by his department to keep general practitioners fully informed on new drugs. MR. ROBINSON's reply was that various methods were in use and they were under constant review. MR. PAVITT then asked the Minister to consider making available an adequately financed central information service. Was the Minister aware that, though in 1962-63 the drug houses had spent £8.3 millions on research, they had spent considerably more than that on the promotion of medicines and that, in the end, the Exchequer must pay for it. MR. ROBINSON pointed out that the question of sales-promotion activities of the pharmaceutical manufacturers was firmly within the terms of reference of the Sainsbury Committee.

Prescriptions Time Limit

MR. W. S. SHEPHERD asked the Minister of Health on November 29 whether, in the interests of encouraging economy in prescribing, he would put a limit on the period covered by any one prescription, "save in exceptional circumstances." MR. ROBINSON, in a written reply, said that, while he did

not think it would be right to impose a fixed limit, he had written to all family doctors at the beginning of the year reminding them of the advice of an independent committee that during the first two weeks no more than one week's supply of drugs should be prescribed at a time of illness and thereafter no more than a fortnight's supply, save for chronic illnesses. MR. SHEPHERD asked if the Minister could indicate any further action he might be able to take "to reduce the area of waste in prescribing." MR. ROBINSON said he was watching the position. There was some evidence that doctors had taken note of his suggestion in that, while the number of prescriptions went up following the abolition of prescription charges, the quantity of drugs per prescription decreased compared with the average for 1964.

Perfusion Fluids

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health what was his policy regarding the manufacture of perfusion fluids by hospitals, what estimate of the possible savings on drug expenditure he had made, and if he would make a statement. In a written answer on November 29, MR. ROBINSON said "Hospital authorities have been advised that, wherever it is safe and practicable and would save money, they should make up preparations such as perfusion fluids for themselves; estimates of potential savings depend upon particular circumstances, but where the essential conditions of safety and practicality can be met I expect hospital authorities to have regard to the advantages of making up these fluids."

Dispensing Assistants' Remuneration

MR. P. J. BESSELL asked the Minister of Health if he would take steps to improve the conditions of employment of dispensing assistants and their remuneration. In a written reply on November 29, MR. ROBINSON said that those were matters in the first instance for the Professional and Technical Whitley Council, which had a claim under consideration.

Fertility Drugs

DR. SHIRLEY C. W. SUMMERSKILL asked the Minister of Health if he would prevent the release of fertility drugs for general circulation until their effects had been investigated more thoroughly. In a written answer on November 29, MR. ROBINSON stated that any new preparation promoted commercially for treating infertility would be subject to checks by the Committee on Safety of Drugs before marketing and hence before general use.

Fourth Schedule Poisons

MRS. RENEE SHORT asked the Home Secretary what steps he would take to control the sale of Schedule 4 poisons in view of the increase in drug addiction among people in the Midlands area. MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Minister of State, Foreign Affairs), in a written answer on November 29, affirmed that the sale of substances listed in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules was already closely controlled. "They may be sold lawfully at retail only by a registered pharmacist on production of a prescription."

LEGAL REPORTS

Theft and Receiving

At Halifax magistrates' court on November 25, Craig Russell (28), 45 Westburn Road, Bradford, Yorks, was committed for trial at the quarter sessions for breaking into the pharmacy of Richard Deadman, Bull Green, Halifax, on November 9, and stealing goods and cash of total value of £125. Russell made a plea of "Guilty." A fine of £30 was imposed on Herbert William Pemberton, Sandhill Moor, Bradford, for receiving, knowing them to have been stolen, six cameras, a view-finder and a flash unit. He also admitted guilt.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

ASHE CHEMICAL, LTD.—The company have bought the manufacturing chemists' side of Rouse Bros. (London), Ltd., for £18,500 cash.

ILFORD, LTD.—A second interim dividend of 3 per cent, in respect of the year ending October 31 is declared. Group figures are not yet available but in the second half-year the parent company's turnover did not maintain the rate of growth experienced in the first half-year. The company still, however, expects to be able to maintain the same rate of total dividend in respect of 1965 as was paid in respect of 1964.

LENTHERIC, LTD. and MORNY, LTD.—The offer by Lentheric, Ltd., to acquire the issued capital of Morny, Ltd. (see C. & D., November 20, p. 509) has been accepted by all the shareholders of Morny for the whole of their holdings. At an extraordinary meeting of Morny, Ltd., on November 29, the necessary resolution to authorise the proposed capitalisation of reserves was passed, and the offer is now unconditional.

FISONS, LTD.—Lord Netherthorpe (chairman), told the annual meeting on November 29 that trading figures for the first quarter of the current year justified his recent forecast of substantial improvements in profits. But he added that, in common with other companies, the company were experiencing rises in factory costs. Of the £10 millions loan stock issue to finance new projects, 94 per cent. had been taken up and application for excess stock amounted to over £7 millions. Only £600,000 remained for allocation, and it was proposed to meet applicants for up to £84 stock in full and to allot £84 stock to each application above that amount. The company are to publish a half-yearly statement in the future.

PHOTO LABORATORIES (LONDON), LTD.—Mr. S. T. Jones has been appointed managing director. Mr. Jones (a member of Photo Laboratories' original board) was until his recent appointment, production director. Photo Laboratories, Tay Building, 2 Wrentham Avenue, London, N.W.10, was formed three years ago through the amalgamation of six photo finishing companies. The company have now formed their first subsidiary to be known as Photo Laboratories (Mitcham), Ltd., and are inviting other wholesale photo-finishers to join them in the new venture. Stevens Photo

Service, Finchley, founded by Mr. R. N. Tombs in 1956, seventh company to be amalgamated, will operate from the company's new factory in Mitcham, Surrey.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD.—The company are considering linking with Petrofina (Great Britain), Ltd. (which represents the British interests of the Belgian oil company), to form a joint chemical operation. The initial project is for the production of 100,000 tons per year of vinyl chloride for conversion to polyvinyl chloride.

RECKITT & COLMAN HOLDINGS, LTD.—Sales to customers increased by £5.1 millions to £51.1 millions in the first half of 1965, compared with the same 1964 period and profits, before tax, rose to £5.98 millions (£5.68 millions). Total sales for 1965 are expected to exceed the £93.8 millions of last year by about 12 per cent., some of the increase resulting from heavy development expenditure in Europe. Trading profits for the first half of 1965 amounted to £6.3 millions (£5.96 millions in the corresponding six months of 1964). At present, state the directors, it seems this year's trading profit should show an improvement of about 10 per cent. An unchanged interim dividend on account of 1965 of 7 per cent. is declared.

THE United Kingdom interests of the Hoechst group of companies are to be controlled, as from January 1, 1966, by Hoechst U.K., Ltd., a new holding company. Hoechst U.K., Ltd., will look after the financial interests of Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd., Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Plasfoils, Ltd., and the interests in Hoechst-Cassella Dyestuffs, Ltd., and Harlow Chemical Co., Ltd. Responsibility is also being assumed for a number of administrative functions on behalf of all the members of the Hoechst U.K. organisation. Purpose of the move is to streamline the organisation and provide an improved service to customers. Managing director of Hoechst U.K., Ltd., is Mr. G. Ruebecke (at present managing director, Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd., and Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.). Mr. N. Mischler is joining the board of Hoechst U.K., Ltd., as deputy managing director, with effect from January 1, 1966.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Group sales to customers at home and overseas in the third quarter amounted to £194 millions (£176 millions) and income, before taxation, to £21 millions (£24 millions). After taxation of £4 millions (£11 millions) and depreciation of £17 millions (£15 millions) group income was £17 millions (£14 millions) £16 millions (against £13 millions) being attributed to parent company. The f.o.b. value of exports at £35 millions was £1 million less than in the corresponding quarter of 1964.—Lord Beeching is to become deputy chairman of the company from January 1, 1966. Also from that date three new appointments have been made to the board. They are Mr. R. S. Wright (agricultural division chairman), Mr. J. D. Rose (paints division chairman), and Mr. J. H. Townsend (general manager-control groups). Drs. J. S. Gourlay and A. Caress are retiring on March 31, 1966.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THOMAS RIDLEY & SONS, LTD., 9 English Street, Carlisle, have bought the share capital of Mottershead & Co., Ltd., 7 Exchange Street, Manchester.

MR. E. BROADLEY, M.P.S., is acquiring the business of Blass and Fisher (Chemists), Ltd. (trading as R. H. Blass), 38 Cross Green Lane, Halton, Leeds, 15, as from January 10, 1966. Trading name becomes E. Broadley.

Appointments

ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, have appointed Mr. K. W. Fitch (formerly home sales manager) their marketing manager. domestic division.

BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., Feltham, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. P. T. Hairsnape (formerly general sales manager) their marketing manager. Mr. P. Bell (previously sales promotion manager) has been appointed sales manager.

THE Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry appointed Mr. Edmund Brinsley Teesdale, C.M.G., M.C., Director on December 1. Mr. Teesdale joined the Colonial Service in 1938 and throughout his career, apart from service with the Indian Army during the 1939-45 war, served with the Government of Hong Kong, being finally appointed to the position of Colonial Secretary in March 1963. Mr. Teesdale is fifty years of age.

PERSONALITIES

MR. PETER H. ELWORTHY, B.Pharm., Ph.D., D.Sc., A.R.I.C., M.P.S. (senior lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry in the department of pharmacy), has been appointed to a new chair of pharmaceutical technology at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, from January 1, 1966. Dr. Elworthy was educated at Mercers' School, Holborn, London, and at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, where he graduated with honours in 1953. He was awarded the degree of Ph.D. for research in physical chemistry there in 1956. After a period on the staff of the School, he became a lecturer in the department of pharmacy of the then Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, in 1959, and senior lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry at the University in 1964. Dr. Elworthy's interests lie in studying the mode of action of detergents as emulsifying and suspending agents in pharmaceutical preparations, in producing models of the cell membrane, and in the relation of shape of certain drug molecules to their biological activity. His published work re-



sulted in the award of a D.Sc. degree by the university.

DR. T. D. WHITTET (deputy chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) is visiting Jamaica to attend the Jamaican Pharmaceutical Conference, December 3-6. During his visit Dr. Whittet will, with two of his former post-graduate students (Messrs. Lester Woolery and Paul Ellis) conduct a refresher course for pharmacists at University College Hospital, Jamaica. Dr. Whittet was also recently made a member of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy.

DEATHS

ALBERMAN.—Suddenly, on November 25, Mr. Michael Jon Alberman, 31 Roehampton Gate, London, S.W.15, aged thirty-five. Mr. Alberman was export-director and joint managing director of Innox (England), Ltd.

BRIGGS.—On November 18, Mr. Reginald Briggs, M.P.S., 43 Strangers, Watford, Herts. Mr. Briggs qualified in 1910.

CARLOW.—On November 16, Mr. John Carlow, M.P.S., 74 Long Street, Middleton, Manchester, Lancs. Mr. Carlow qualified in 1956.

GRACEY.—Suddenly, on October 26, Mr. William J. Gracey, M.P.S.N.I., 106 York Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Mr. Gracey qualified in Northern Ireland in 1930, and prior to his death had carried on business on his own account for many years.

GREENHALGH.—On November 27, Mr. Walter Greenhalgh, 1 Lyme Park, Chinley, Derbyshire, aged seventy-one. Mr. Greenhalgh was joint managing director of Edward Taylor, Ltd., Mon-ton, with which company he spent forty years. He was also the chairman of the Plaster Makers' Conference for thirty years and a prominent Freemason.

HARRIES.—On November 26, after a long illness, Mr. David Emlyn Harries, M.P.S., 58 Hurstwood Road, London, N.W.11. Mr. Harries qualified in 1921.

LESTER.—On November 17, Mr. Ernest Samuel Lester, M.P.S., 94 Westborough, Scarborough, Yorks. Mr. Lester qualified in 1931. He was managing director of F. A. Lund, Ltd., chemists, Scarborough.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly on November 28, Mr. William Mitchell, M.P.S., The Crescent, Woldingham, Surrey. Mr. Mitchell qualified in 1921 and was a director of H. Hocken, Ltd., Redhill, Surrey.

ROBERTS.—Recently, Miss Kathleen May Roberts, M.P.S., 9 Bassett Green Road, Southampton, Hants. Miss Roberts qualified in 1911.

TURTON.—On November 9, Mr. Norman Clifford Turton, M.P.S., 159 Bolton Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancs. Mr. Turton qualified in 1926.

WARD.—Recently, Mr. Harold Greig Ward, founder of International Toxin Products, Ltd., Northwich, Ches, aged seventy-five.

WILLIAMS.—On November 21, Mr. John David Williams, M.P.S., 11 Castle Street, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Mr. Williams qualified in 1924.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Cycloserine as Tablets.—A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, are making available cycloserine (Wander) as 250-mgm. tablets for oral administration. Cycloserine is indicated in forms of tuberculosis in which there is resistance to at least two of the major anti-TB drugs (streptomycin, isoniazid, PAS). Packs are containers of 100 and 500.

A Newly Developed Tablet Form.—Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Hayes Gate House, Hayes, Middlesex, announce that, whilst the formulation of their Centyl-K remains as before (each tablet contains 2.5 mgm. of Centyl (bendrofluzide, B.P.) and 573 mgm. of potassium chloride, B.P.), the potassium chloride is now contained in an inert core and gradually released over a period of hours during transit through the gastro-intestinal tract. In that way the risk of high local concentrations and irritation is minimised. The outer shell, which contains the bendrofluzide, disintegrates in the stomach, ensuring early absorption. Indications, dosage and precautions are as before. New Centyl K is available as green capsule-shaped tablets in bottles of 100 and 500. Stocks of the existing Centyl K presentation are being withdrawn.

Bromelain in Tablets.—Rorer-Berk, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, have introduced a new speciality Anastase enteric-coated tablets, each containing 50,000 Rorer units (20 mgm.) of bromelain. The bromelains are plant proteolytic enzymes that are understood to reduce the oedema associated with the acute inflammatory process following trauma and surgical procedures, and to accelerate the normal healing time. Its therapeutic activity is described as being the result of a direct depolymerising effect upon fibrin and its activation of the plasma protein plasminogen to plasmin, for which fibrin has a selective affinity. Removal of the fibrin matrix normally present in an inflamed area is thus achieved more rapidly, and the degree and duration of swelling and pain significantly reduced. The product is indicated in inflammatory oedematous conditions following trauma, including soft-tissue trauma, post-operative tissue reactions, cellulitis, furunculosis, and ulceration. Pack is a carton of forty-eight strip-packed tablets.

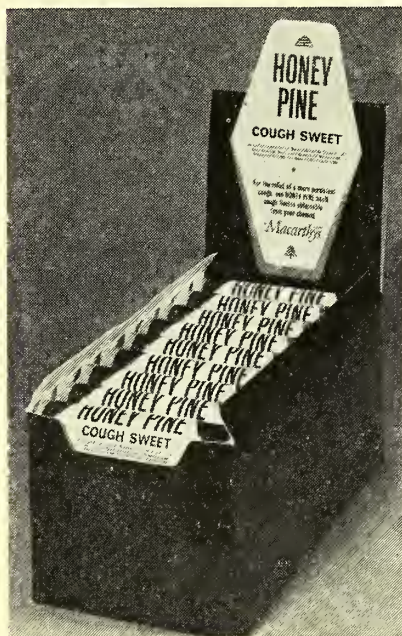
OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Pastilles from Australia.—Drug Houses of Australia, Ltd., have brought to Britain Hudson's Eumethol pastilles (for relief of coughs, sore throats and catarrh). For sale only through chemists, the product is available through the sole distributors: Hope Marketing Organisation, Ltd., 78 Greencroft Gardens, London, N.W.6.

Restyling Extended.—Fylde Laboratories, Ltd., Preston, Lancs, are pleased to announce that, with the introduction of the new cream formulation into the range of Fiery Jack anti-rheumatic preparations (see *C. & D.*, November 13, p. 488), new carton packs of Fiery Jack warming wool and rubbing ointment have also been introduced. The existing

packs will continue to be supplied until present stocks are exhausted.

Pine Cough Sweets.—Macarthy's, Ltd., Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, Essex, have launched Honey Pine cough sweets, formulated similarly



to syrup of Honey Pine but omitting codeine and pholcodine so as to make them safe for use by children. The pack is a green and gold "counter" box containing thirty-six rolls. Sale is restricted to registered pharmacies.

SUNDRIES

Low-priced Electric Shaver.—After a "pilot" testing, a new low-priced Shavemaster shaver (the X500) is being nationally distributed by Sunbeam



Electric, Ltd., Radnor House, London Road, London, S.W.16. The X500 features a double-edged hollow-ground blade with micro-thin shaving head. Its three-volt-ge system enables the shaver to be used anywhere in the world. It

is styled in white and packed in a black zipped travelling case.

Emergency Pressure Splint.—Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have launched a new product RediSplint, described as a unique type of emergency pressure splint, constructed of a tough clear plastic with a heavy-duty zip-fastener for easy application. RediSplint is an air-pressure splint that is inflated by lung pressure, using a simple screw valve arrangement. It is light, compact and easily carried to the scene of an accident, simple to operate and quickly applied to the injured limb. The splint promptly immobilises fractures and cushions the



injured limb against bumps and jolts. RediSplints may also be used for pressure bandaging. The clear plastic construction permits x-ray examination of the injured arm or leg without removing the splint. After use, the splints may be made ready for reuse by cleaning with warm water and mild soap or detergent. RediSplints are introduced to fill the need for a fast, reliable first-aid method of splinting fractures of the arms or legs, and they seem certain to find a place in all first-aid kits. They are available in eight packs, each with directions for first-aid use (hand and wrist; half arm; full arm; foot and angle; half leg; full leg; an emergency kit (containing one each of the above splints); and athletic (full leg)).

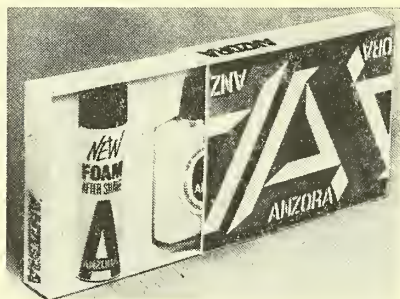
COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Dry Shampoo in Aerosol Pack.—Richards & Appleby, Ltd., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, announce that their Gem dry shampoo is now available in an aerosol pack to be known as Gem powder shampoo spray. The spray contains 135-gm. (for applications).

Perfumes and Colognes.—Available from Royle & Co. Perfumes (proprietors, Ingram and Royle, Ltd., 89 Worship Street, London, E.C.2) are two perfumes and two Colognes (*Enthousiasme 1* and *Enthousiasme 2*) from the House of Jacques Griffe, Rue Royale, Paris, France. For approximately five years the products have been on sale in France. *Enthousiasme 1* is a green citrus perfume designed to appeal to the "young, outdoor, modern" woman.

Enthusiasme 2 is a floral perfume with musk undertones described as "heavier, longer lasting and very sophisticated." The perfumes are issued in bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 oz. and the Colognes in 2, 4 and 8-oz. bottles.

Foam After-shave.—A new speciality of Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., is described as "at last, an after-shave that goes on your face and not on the



floor." The aluminium can is in white, red and black. The product is also available in Christmas coffret with Anzora cream or viola special. Distributors are Anestan, Ltd., 3 Swallow Place, London, W.1.

Now Launched on its own.—Imperial Leather shampoo, previously available only as a gift set item, is now being



marketed as a separate product announce the makers, Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester.

TRADE NOTES

Maker Named.—Maalox suspension, distributed by Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Godalming, Surrey, is a speciality of Rover-Berk, Ltd. [corrected note].

1,000-tablet Size.—Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, are making available from December 1, a pack of 1,000 Alupent tablets in addition to the existing fifty and 250 sizes.

New Unbreakable.—The Kaymet keepwarm feeding dish manufactured by Kaymet Co., Sylvan Grove, London, S.E.15, is now moulded in unbreakable hygienic plastic and is available in blue, primrose, white or pink in newly designed gift box.

Change of Name.—Cockton, Unwin & Co., Ltd., importers and exporters of fine and pharmaceutical chemicals, is the name newly adopted for the company formerly known as J. R. Cockton & Co., Ltd., 21 Jockey's Fields, London, W.C.1.

A Swiss Baby Food.—Familia, a Swiss baby food of mixed cereal with fruit and nuts is available through wholesalers or direct from G. Costa & Co., Ltd., Staffordshire Street, London, S.E.15. Each 7-oz. pack contains seven helpings.

New Arrangements for Distribution.—A change is announced in the United Kingdom agency arrangements for the Hico Climamask. All inquiries should now be addressed to: M. & G. G. Electrical Co., 1 Priory Hill, Sudbury, Wembley, Middlesex. The Hico Decubimat continues to be supplied by Macarthy's, Ltd., Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, Essex.

Imported Sundries.—Beautishape International, Ltd., 31A James Street, London, W.1, are sole United Kingdom distributors for a number of imported medical and surgical sundries products including Sprenger's facial vapour bath,

an insulated electrically heated vaporiser for use with chamomile infusion, turpentine, eucalyptus oil, etc., Liliput massaging apparatus for stimulating blood circulation and relieving pain in rheumatism, gout, lumbago, etc., Liliput vibratory massager with magnetic drive system, "therapeutic apparatus with audible sound waves," claimed "a new effective method of treatment in vibratory tissue therapeutics," and Soraya case containing masks to be applied to the eyes as warm compresses, and dose-bottles of anti-wrinkle serum.

Competitions

Amateur Photo Contest.—Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, have organised a nation-wide flash photo contest for amateurs, running from December 1, to February 28, 1966, with £1,000-worth of prizes. The contest is being advertised in the *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror* and other newspapers.

Capri Holiday the Prize.—A holiday for two in Capri is offered by Keldon, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, as first prize in a Melvet "eye dew" competition promoted in the *Daily Mirror*, January to March, 1966. Readers are being asked to match a pair of eyes to six photographs of young women shown on the entry form. Each entry must be accompanied by an "eye dew" carton, allowing three tries. Twenty-one consolation prizes of £10 worth of cosmetics from the reader's chemist are also offered.

Discontinued

ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, state that when existing packed stocks of enteric coated Panar granules are exhausted the product is being discontinued.

CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES, LTD., 85 Church Road, Hove, 3, Sussex, have discontinued issuing the following products: Acimetion tablets; Carovit tablets; Neutraphylline/phenobarb, sup-

positories and tablets; Taxol-Methionine tablets; Veinotrope M and F tablets.

FBA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Haywards Heath, Sussex, state that the following packs are no longer available:—Glumorin tablets (bottle of 20 x 30 biological units); Glumorin ampoules (box of 5 x 10 b.u.); Depôt-Glumorin ampoules (box of 25 x 40 b.u.); Marbadal C vaginal tablets (boxes of 6 and 30); Procafin and Depôt-Procafin ampoules (boxes of five 5-mil); Resochin tablets (tin of 1,000) and Sanamycin ampoules (box of 25 x 200 gamma). Only product completely withdrawn is Marbadal C vaginal tablets. Packs of all the other products continue available. Stocks of the discontinued packs should be returned to the company by December 31; credit will be issued in full on packs returned in saleable condition.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that the following products are being discontinued when existing stocks are exhausted:—Betnesol spray lotion 30-mil and Betnesol-N spray lotion 30-mil; Efortelan intra-articular injection in 5-mil vial (the pack of 6 1-mil ampoules continue to be available); Prednelan-N intra-articular injection in 5-mil vial (the pack of 6 1-mil ampoules continue to be available).

UPIOHN, LTD., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, notify that stocks of Cortisone suspension, 10 mls, are now exhausted.

Bonus Offers

CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES, LTD., 85 Church Road, Hove, 3, Sussex. Throsil antiseptic throat lozenges. Fourteen invoiced as twelve. Till December 31.

CUSSENS, SONS & CO., LTD., Kersal Vale, Manchester. Imperial Leather shampoo. Twelve invoiced as ten. Till December 31.

RICHARDS & APPLEBY, LTD., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. Gem powder shampoo spray. Fourteen invoiced as twelve (introductory offer).

DRUG HOUSES OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (distributors: HOPE MARKETING ORGANISATION, LTD., 78 Greencroft Gardens, London, N.W.6). Hudson's Eumenthol pastilles. Twelve invoiced as eleven.

Premium Offers

A SCHEME launched by KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, Kent, has been devised to give the retailer maximum benefit from increased turnover resulting from a premium offer to purchasers of Kleenex products. Each pack is being printed with a "coin" of specific value. Customers who send to the company "coins" to the value of 2s. 6d. (from buying four Kleenex items) will be sent a voucher to be spent on any goods in the shop where she originally bought the products.

CUSSENS, SONS & CO., LTD., Kersal Vale, Imperial Leather giant-size toilet soap. Banded with Imperial Leather shampoo at price of soap alone.

ELIZABETH ARDEN, LTD., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Two regular sizes of Ardena cleansing cream and skin tonic, plus a special gift size of Creme Extraordinaire for the price of two.

INVERESK PAPER PRODUCTS, LTD., Brougham Road, Worthing, Sussex. Glen facial tissues. Stainless-steel table "place-setting" (knife, two forks, two spoons) for 9s. 6d. plus one Glen facial tissue "tab." First 20,000 customers buying a set will be able to obtain a second set free. Trade bonuses till April 1966 will enable stockists to collect place settings for themselves and their families.

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO., St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. 4-ft. high artificial silver-and-green Christmas tree at a reduction of 8s. 1d. to triple purchasers of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia liquid, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia tablets and Andrews liver salt. Till December 31.

The Modern Dry Shampoo

K. P. MAES

Wet shampooing, argues the writer of this article, may have disadvantages both to "perms" and to the hair itself if too frequently done. Recent advances in the formulation of dry shampoos come as a boon, therefore, to the woman who aims to preserve the appearance of her hair between visits to the hairdresser.

IT has been said that the more the hair is wet-washed the better and healthier its condition. In fact the only benefit, other than cleansing, is the frictional action of the fingers on the scalp, which beneficially stimulates the capillary blood vessels. Some modern wet shampoos contain additionally cationic ingredients substantive to the hair and scalp—ingredients that leave certain residual effects after rinsing, but the cleansing action itself depends upon the "wetting" (detergent) activity of the shampoo. "Wetting," as opposed to "spreading," is contraindicated in any application to human tissue. It both "scours" the natural degradation products of tissue metabolism, which have a natural protective purpose, and tends to promote hyperactivity of the physiological processes. The result is progressive hypotrophy, or even atrophy, of the normal cellular processes, creating an imbalance of superficial tissue complexes upon which healthy hair depends. Wet shampooing should therefore be reduced to a minimum commensurate with hygiene (certainly not more than once a week). The importance of scalp friction, however, provided it does not damage the hair shaft, cannot be over-emphasized. Thorough, vigorous and frequent brushing is as beneficial as too frequent wet washing is deleterious to hair health.

Too frequent wet washing of the hair is a main cause of greasy hair in the young and of dry, brittle hair in middle-aged and older women. The skill of the professional hairdresser may be sacrificed and prejudiced both by the wet shampoo at home, used within a few days to "clean" hair that has become style-less and lank, and by the over-use of conditioning creams to "eliminate" dryness and simulate natural gloss.

Dry Shampooing

By contrast the regular application of a modern dry shampoo formulation can mop up greasiness from over-secretion and can polish and lubricate dry hair without washing out or depressing with cream the water wave. Such shampoos not only preserve hair styles in the interval between visits to the hairdresser, but rest the scalp tissues from the occasional thorough cleansing with a wet "detergent" shampoo.

Hair Structure and the Action of Shampoos

The natural shiny appearance of good hair is due to a transparent cuticle present on the hair shaft in the form of overlapping scales. It is normally maintained by a layer of interstitial moisture captured between hair cuticle and

shaft. To preserve and protect that natural condition is imperative. To that end natural or applied lubrication, coating by substantive cationic materials and mechanical polishing are all advantageously practised. If, in any treatment applied to the hair, the scales of the cuticle are lifted, or the cuticle is otherwise shattered, it becomes opalescent or opaque and the hair shaft appears dull. The interstitial moisture leaks or is sucked out, and the shaft loses its elasticity and becomes brittle. Use of the right type of brush and comb, slight lubrication after washing and before brushing and skilled manual friction are each important. Materials, and particularly powders, that are to be suffused through the hair must be most carefully selected so as to polish the shafts without tearing the cuticle.

Old-type dry shampoos (some of which are regrettably still on the market) are composed of relatively hard materials, such as calcium and magnesium carbonates, sharply crystalline compounds such as sodium bicarbonate, or compounds such as silicas that, by their surface texture, abrade the cuticle causing, as has been explained, dull, brittle hair. They often also contain additions such as borax, which are supposed to make the shampoo easier to remove. The fact is often ignored that any residual alkalinity can interfere with permanent waving and tinting.

That is where the modern dry shampoo shows its superiority. Being based on high proportions of organic condensation products of starches, it is more efficient, polishes rather than damages the cuticle, deposits no lubricant, and does not interfere with other hairdressing treatments. For a variety of reasons the most suitable of the compounds used in such formulations is the tetramethylol-acetylenediurea reaction-product with rice starch. The particles are soft and small (offering a large surface area), round in shape, and smooth in surface. In the presence of scalp moisture, too, the starch releases traces of formaldehyde providing a useful and tolerated concentration on the scalp to exercise an antiseptic and dermatophytic action and to inhibit among other things, the causes of dandruff. That activity is of course only present in a dry shampoo if the other ingredients are amphoteric within the region of scalp isotonicity. A dry shampoo with that slight but buffered acidity—and consequent electro-negative charge—also helps to overcome the problem of wispy, "flyaway" hair. Even the finest and most fluffy hair is given the "body" and "bounce" that are essential if the hair is to be manageable under grooming.

Proprietary dry shampoos of modern formulation within the meaning of this article include Frottee and Nuvola

(German); Kisby (French); Volume (Swiss); Gem (British) and Pan (discussed below under aerosols). Of these, Gem and Kisby do not contain borax or other alkalis, but do contain small percentages of boric acid, an amphoteric ingredient that makes full use of the antiseptic propensities of starch (which they both contain) without, as has been said, interfering with other hairdressing treatments. An advantage of Gem that makes it, in the writer's view, the outstanding dry shampoo on the market is that it also contains a neutral (pH 7) natural material of platelet form which owes its adsorptive properties to its geometrical spatial configuration. The additional material has high polishing and "lubrication" properties, while its adsorptive capacity for mineral oil, a common constituent of all hair dressings, is higher than that of any similar material known to the writer.

Aerosol dry shampoo powders are already on the market. Demuth's Gem comes in a large aerosol pack as well as the familiar small puffer-pack. Pan, formulated and created in the Swiss laboratories of Inter-Pan (a member of the Juvena group of companies) was first launched two years ago in Western Germany and came on to the British

market in September. It has a rather high discharge rate and the spray pattern may, perhaps, be somewhat on the narrow side. Pan is distributed by Chemist Brokers (a division of Food Brokers, Ltd.), Crown House, Morden, Surrey, and Gem by Richards & Appleby, Ltd., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

Use of Dry Shampoos

Women are inclined to use too much dry shampoo until they find by practice what is the best for their individual needs. (Faced with the problem of removing too much surplus they are inclined to give up using dry shampoos.) Removal is assisted by brushing through an old nylon stocking. The modern dry shampoos are so fine (5-10 microns) that extremely little is required to coat the hair, removing the dirt and grease that cause lankness. "Enough" is generally reached long before the powder is actually to be observed on the hair.

Any of the six dry shampoos mentioned may be recommended as a valuable boon to every woman who is anxious to preserve the appearance of her hair between visits to her hairdresser.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

FIGURES for a two-year period showed that just under 50 per cent. of pharmacy graduates had gone into the retail side of the profession, said MR. W. GORMAN (secretary) at the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland held in Belfast on November 18. He was reporting on an inquiry that had been made by the Ministry of Home Affairs about the numbers of graduates in pharmacutics over the past three or four years in Northern Ireland, and the numbers who had gone into retail pharmacy. Those that had not taken the latter course, he pointed out, had made their decision for good reasons. MR. W. H. BOYD hoped that the Ministry would not take bare statistics as a criterion of the situation. MR. R. J. DAVIDSON observed: "We must make sure that any deputation that goes to the Ministry on matters of education makes it plain what the position is." It would have to be pointed out, he said, that changes in the degree syllabus would have the effect of attracting more graduates to retail practice.

MR. GORMAN read a letter from four pharmaceutical diploma students who wished to meet the Council to discuss repeat examination, internal examiners and syllabuses. MR. DAVIDSON pointed out that the complaints of the students arose from disappointing results in the last 2A examinations and surprising results in the 2B. It was decided to pass the matter to the Education Committee for consideration.

No Branches

The Council, after some discussion, decided not to adopt a plan to set up branches of the Society throughout Northern Ireland. MR. J. KERR thought that something should be done to encourage the maximum degree of professionalism throughout the province, and that the establishment of branches would give the opportunity of more personal contact with Society members to the president and secretary. However, it was felt that the problem could be solved by using the local associations of the Ulster Chemists' Association. MR. A. TEMPLETON said "This has always been a problem, but we in the North East Chemists' Association have always encouraged pharmacists to join us. Many local associations have the same policy." MR. BOYD pointed out that dual meetings of the two organisations in country areas would encourage closer co-operation. MR. J. C. WELLWOOD (president, U.C.A.), felt sure that his organisation would approve.

The Council decided to communicate immediately to

Society members changes made by the Ministry of Home Affairs in poisons regulations.

Miss A. E. Thompson (Associates' Section, Ulster Chemists' Association) having announced that she would be unable to continue her membership of the Future of Pharmacutics Committee, Mr. B. Flatley was named as her replacement. Council member Mr. W. P. Ewart, who had resigned in October was replaced by Mr. N. A. G. Anderson, Portadown.

On the instigation of MR. FLATLEY the Law Committee is to examine the question of pharmacies contained in supermarkets at present being built in many Northern Ireland towns. Mr. Flatley felt that some way of preventing the practice of siting a pharmacy in such multiple retail stores should be looked for.

The Law Committee is to take immediate action on examining how best to make available a poisons guide applicable to Northern Ireland with its regulations that differ from those of Britain. MR. GORMAN pointed out that from a technical point of view in the printing of the book, action in Northern Ireland must be quick.

On a motion by MR. J. GORDON it was decided that the names of those members, associates and students of the Society who had not paid the retention fee for the current year should be removed from the appropriate register.

The Council agreed to the re-admission to the register of Mr. Alex Brown and Mr. Robert McKinley.

Members present were the president (Mr. A. T. Hardy), the vice-president (Mr. B. Flatley), and Messrs. A. Templeton, W. H. Boyd, H. G. Campbell, N. C. Cooper, R. J. Davidson, J. Gordon, W. T. Hunter, J. Kerr, G. E. McIlhagger, J. Paul, J. C. Wellwood and R. M. Watson and the secretary (Mr. W. Gorman). Apologies were received from Professor O. L. Wade, Mr. D. Moore and Mr. W. C. Tate.

ECHOES OF THE PAST

"LOATHSOME" VACCINATION

Taken from *The Model Botanic Guide to Health*
(William Fox, M.D., 1912)

UNFORTUNATELY, Dr. Jenner, like many other well-meaning men, founded his system on false premises, and the evil has gone on spreading and increasing from his day to ours. This being so, why in the name of humanity do we perpetuate this loathsome system of infant torture, and cause the pure life-blood of our children to be impregnated with the disease and bad humours of others, the effects of which may probably render them sickly for life?

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Imports Still Rising

THE value of United Kingdom exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during October dipped to £4,694,000 from just over £5 millions in the previous month. An average monthly figure to the end of October was £5 millions, so that October's performance appears somewhat disappointing, coming as it does when exports should be rising. With the addition of surgical dressing the total became £5,189,000 against £5,569,000 in September. On the other hand imports climbed to a record height of £1,211,000, for about 20 per cent. of which antibiotics were responsible and vitamins for about another 10 per cent.

| EXPORTS | £'000 | | £'000 | | £'000 |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Vitamins in bulk | 167 | Organotherapeutic glands, etc.* | | Sulphonamides in bulk | 44 |
| " products | 96 | in bulk | 22 | " tablets | 31 |
| Antibiotics | | products | 22 | " other products | 18 |
| penicillin in bulk | 34 | Sera and vaccines | 128 | Proprietary medicines | 1,480 |
| " injections | 78 | Aspirin in bulk | 63 | Unclassified medicines | 728 |
| " tablets, ointments, etc. | 207 | " products | 105 | IMPORTS | |
| other antibiotics in bulk | 301 | Antihistamines products | 62 | Vitamins | 125 |
| " products | 320 | Antipaludics products | 40 | Antibiotics | 214 |
| Alkaloids in bulk | 93 | Barbiturates in bulk | 37 | Alkaloids | 134 |
| " products | 29 | " products | 41 | Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines | 48 |
| Hormones in bulk | 171 | Medicated confectionery | 190 | Proprietary and veterinary medicines | 411 |
| " products | 220 | Ointments, liniments* | 87 | All other | 279 |
| Glycosides | 22 | Surgical dressings | 495 | | |

*Not elsewhere specified.

Exports to Australia continued to decline, her total purchases for the month, at £238,000, being exceeded by Nigeria's £313,000 and the Irish Republic's £275,000. Sweden's record purchases, at £201,000, put up the total for the European Free Trade Association countries to £635,000—not far short of the total for European Economic Community countries (£667,000). Other countries with totals over £200,000 were New Zealand (£223,000), Republic of South Africa (£210,000) and the United States (£235,000).

Purchases from the U.S. cost £314,000 and Western Germany, £253,000 in both cases the United Kingdom were net importers.

Redundancy Payments

THE Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, which comes into force on December 6, introduces a new set of circumstances affecting all employers and employees.

Under the Act compensatory payments must be made to an employee who is dismissed on grounds of redundancy, or is "laid off" or kept on short time for a substantial period. Employers may reclaim through employment exchanges the major part of any redundancy payments they are required to make, but each

employer must pay an additional weekly contribution of fivepence per person in respect of men and twopence for women in addition to the employers' flat rate National Insurance contributions. No payments towards the cost of the scheme are required from employees.

The right to compensation arises, other things being equal, where a business or a department is closed down, or hours of work are shortened, or the services of the employee are not required on certain days. Compensation is not, however, payable, if an employee is dismissed on other grounds (misconduct, ill-health, etc.).

Employees are to be allowed to claim redundancy payments for a "lay-off" or short-time working period of not less than four weeks continuously, or totally at least six weeks within a consecutive thirteen-week period.

Excluded from benefit are employees who have not been continually employed by the same employer for at least 104 weeks, or whose hours of work are less than twenty-one per week. The redundancy payments are scaled down where the employment terminates after the sixty-fifth birthday of a male or the sixtieth birthday of a female employee. The payment is reduced by one-twelfth for each complete month above the age of sixty-four for men and fifty-nine for women. The Act does not apply where the employer is the husband or wife of the employee.

Death of an employer does not necessarily terminate the employment. If the personal representatives offer re-engagement within eight weeks of the death, and the

offer is accepted by the employee, no right to payment arises, though it could arise later against the personal representatives themselves if the employment were later terminated by them.

An employee will not receive the redundancy payment if he unreasonably refuses an offer of further employment, provided the offer is suitable and the alternative employment is offered in writing while the employment still subsists.

An employer who has given his employee notice of dismissal because of redundancy avoids the obligation to make a redundancy payment if he withdraws his notice, provided the effect is that the employment continues without a break. The employee may still be entitled to the payment if he can show that his position has altered in consequence, and that he has reasonable grounds for refusing the offer.

The scale of payments is: Age 18-21, $\frac{1}{2}$ week's pay; 22-40, 1 week's pay; 41 and over, $1\frac{1}{2}$ week's pay for each year of service.

Compensation is limited by reference to a maximum of twenty years' continuous employment, the period being calculated backwards from the date of dismissal; a year is taken as 52 weeks and not as 365 days.

Maximum payment under the scheme is £1,200, and the central redundancy fund meets two-thirds of the cost of payments for years of service at age forty or below. For years of service above forty the fund meets two-thirds of the basic one week's pay per year, plus the whole of the additional $\frac{1}{2}$ week's pay per year. Heavier costs for employers who have taken on older workers are thus avoided. A 35-year-old worker with ten years' service with his employer and earning £15 per week would therefore receive, on redundancy, a payment of £150, and the employer would be able to claim about £100 of the payment from the central fund. A sixty-year-old worker with fifteen years' service and earning £20 per week would receive £450, and his employer would claim seven-ninths of the payment or £350. Repayments are expected, on average, to amount to something over 70 per cent. of the cost of the payments.

The fund guarantees payments to employees unable to recover them by reason of an employer's insolvency, etc., and the Ministry of Labour has the power to reduce the rebate payable to employers by up to 10 per cent. if the employer fails to give reasonable notice of all claims. Any form of dismissal, whether oral or in writing, or by conduct or otherwise, is sufficient to give rise to a claim for the redundancy payment. Disputes about right to redundancy payments or about rebates from the fund are resolved by industrial tribunals.

The Minister of Labour has introduced the Redundancy Payments Rebates Regulations, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence), effective from November 8, dealing with the notifications of redundancies to the employment exchanges. Where ten or more employees are to receive redundancy notices then the local exchange must be informed at least 28 days before the notices become effective. In any other case the employer must let the exchange have at least fourteen days notice.

Claims for rebates must be submitted by employers within six months of making the redundancy payment to the employee.

The Ministry has prepared a booklet explaining the scheme, and copies are available in all employment exchanges.

RECENT RESEARCH

ION-EXCHANGE PHENOMENA

SOME recent investigations into the applications of ion-exchange resins in isolating and purifying antibiotics are outlined in the report of the National Chemical Laboratory for 1964 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s.). The report says that little has been published on the effect of systematic variations in the structure of an ion-exchange resin on its behaviour towards large organic ions such as those of antibiotics. Under a cultural agreement between D.S.I.R. and the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., arrangements were made for Dr. L. V. Dmitryenko of the Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, Leningrad, to spend four months at the Laboratory. During his stay a study was made of the sorption of oxytetracycline and chlortetracycline by sulphonated cross-linked polystyrene resins. Examinations were made of the behaviour of a series of fully sulphonated resins in which the degree of cross-linking was systematically varied, and of a series prepared from polystyrene cross-linked with 1 per cent. of divinylbenzene, in which the ion-exchange capacity varied from 2.29 to 5.17 mgm.-equiv. per gm. of dry resin. Two striking effects were observed. First, in the experiments with the fully sulphonated resins it was found that, when the concentration of oxytetracycline in the resin increased, the affinity of the resin for oxytetracycline also increased. It reached a maximum, then fell rapidly. The conclusion was reached that the rise in affinity was due to the formation of clusters

or aggregates of oxytetracycline ions in the resin. When the concentration of the sulphonic acid groups in the resin was reduced, a large increase in the affinity of the resin for the antibiotic was observed at low oxytetracycline loadings, and that increase in affinity was ascribed to the presence of exchange sites at which the effects of interactions between the oxytetracycline ions and the resin matrix was greatly increased.

NEW BOOKS

Green Medicine

MARGARET KREIG. *George Harrap & Co., Ltd.*, 182 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 462. 35s. THIS book dealing with the search for plants for medicinal use was first published in the UNITED STATES in 1964 and reviewed in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, June 6, 1964, p. 575. The volume just issued is published for the first time in Great Britain, thus supplies should be more easily accessible. The text is readable and entertaining. There are references to a handful of British works, but the author has leaned heavily on her own country for references.

Jordans Income Tax Guide 1965-66

CHARLES W. CHIVERS, *Jordan & Sons, Ltd.*, 116 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. 57. 3s. (paper back).

PART I of the Guide outlines the various schedules under which income tax is assessed and Part II gives the rates and allowances for 1965-66. "Pay as you Earn" is described in Part III (pp. 12) whilst the greater part of the guide (pp. 17) is devoted to examples showing tax in specimen cases. There are numerous tables showing tax rates on specimen incomes and a table of rates and reliefs for back years.

An ABC of Industrial Relations

GEOFFREY STUTTARD. *The Industrial Society*, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 31. 7s. 6d. (plus one shilling postage.) Paperback.

THE author, who is a staff tutor at London University, has placed the main emphasis on workplace industrial relations. Many young people find their early days at work very confusing, he says. No one tells them clearly about the rôle of a trade union, or the ways in which their wages are negotiated. The booklet will also prove valuable to other people who are not sure what the subject is about and who would like to know, for example, what is meant by Whitleyism. A glossary defines the term and many other strange words and phrases encountered in the world of work.

The Taxation of Profits and Gains

BASIL WEBB, B.A., Barrister at Law. *Jordan & Sons, Ltd.*, 116 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Pp. 134. 27s. 6d.

THE book gives a concise account of the frightening legislation on capital gains and corporation taxes introduced in the Finance Act, 1965. In Section 1, which deals with the capital gains tax, it is pointed out that although there may be a liability on the disposal of a business asset, the tax charge may frequently be postponed when the asset disposed of is replaced within a year. The special reliefs available on retirement are explained in simple language and examples are given. For instance, the man of 65 years or over will only have a liability where the chargeable gains exceed £10,000. Ten pages of the section dealing with corporation tax are diverted to "close companies" and the various provisions can be readily ascertained. Attention is drawn to the maximum amounts of remuneration allowed for whole-time working directors. The book will, no doubt, be read by accountants and tax consultants, but it can be easily understood by all businessmen affected by the new taxes.

HEIRS OF SOLOMON: Very often, the chemist who dispenses the prescription and actually hands over a bottle of medicine or a phial of tablets, seems to them [patients] the more authoritative figure in matters of health. They feel that he is giving them something tangible for their illnesses, a mixture or capsule in which the wisdom of all the medical pundits is embodied.—DR. F. R. C. CASSON in *Family Doctor*.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Christmas Appeal

SIR, — The Royal Pinner School (formerly the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools) has served the orphaned families of commercial travellers, sales and technical representatives and manufacturers' agents for over 120 years. The work, which enables orphaned and necessitous children to receive a first-class education, urgently needs help. Donations should be sent either to the undersigned, c/o The House of Commons, or to the school's secretary (Mr. W. H. Drayton), 161 Uxbridge Road, Hatch End, Middlesex. LESLIE LEVER, M.P., LL.D., K.C.S.G., London, S.W.1

Protests

SIR,—We have protested strongly at this encroachment into our livelihood represented by the distribution of disposable sterile syringes to doctors by Executive Councils. Next will come needles, then other sundries, such as tongue depressors, and then heaven knows what. May I suggest that some agreement be made as to the fees, etc., to be allocated per unit quantity and, if the method is persisted in, that the accruing fees be distributed equally, as a rebate or bonus on chemists' monthly payments. F. A. HINCHLIFFE, Oldham, Lancs

SIR,—I wonder if other readers are aware that certain agency cosmetics (Max Factor, Rubinstein, Coty, Goya) are being offered to the public by a mail-order house (Empire Stores, Bradford, Yorks) in their catalogue for autumn and winter 1965. In view of the increased competition from direct order cosmetic houses and price cutting by certain multiple stores and grocers, is it not surprising that so-called "sympathetic" cosmetics agencies should act in this way?

K. G. RAESIDE (CHEMISTS), LTD.,
K. G. RAESIDE,
Washington, co. Durham

Pharmacognosy Applied

SIR,—At the suggestion of Xrayser (C. & D., November 27, p. 539), I have attempted to identify the crude drugs illustrated on the cover of the November 20 issue. I graduated in 1955 and got my diploma in 1956, so that I have come across only about three since. However, here goes:—Liquorice root; Jerusalem artichoke; quillaia bark; chamomile flowers; ipecacuanha rhizome; senna pods; tobacco; ginger root; bitter orange peel; digitalis; karaya gum. (tragacanth); nux vomica; lavender flowers; mace; belladonna; cloves; saffron (crocus); quassia wood; nutmeg; aloes (extract). That's my lot.

J. M. D. JONES,
Rochdale, Lancs

No Apology and Little Publicity

SIR, — We pharmacists are not, it seems, the only ones to have our own Tom Tiddler's ground from which all extraneous unpleasanties are excluded. So far as I am aware, the statement of

the Press Council (see C. & D., November 27, p. 537) concerning my complaint against the *Daily Mail* was not even mentioned in any of the other "popular" dailies. In fact, of all the national papers only *The Times* and the four-page *Daily Worker* (under the gleeful heading "*Daily Mail* is rapped over Levin article.") gave anything like a full report. *The Financial Times*, whose Mr. Corina (in a letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 14, p. 154) criticised the facilities given to lay reporters by the organisers of the Albert Hall meeting, could not spare any of its surface area of 80 sq. feet. I think that the one paper concerned should be obliged to print such a Press Council statement in full, and that all newspapers should report on it, however briefly. Lord Devlin and his associates are ever ready to consider ethical complaints; but they are wasting their valuable time if editors merely consign the press-releases to the nearest filing cabinet or waste paper basket.

RAYMOND HUTCHINSON,
London, S.E.7

Marketing Policy

SIR,—I read with great interest in your November 13 issue (p. 482) the report of the South Wales chemists in conference at the National Pharmaceutical Union area meeting at Porthcawl. My company is extremely interested in the paragraph that deals with the remarks of Mr. W. J. Powell, Cardiff, who welcomed N.P.U. products, but would like to see the Union going into "pharmaceutical products." The reply from the N.P.U. marketing officer (Mr. P. D. Lewis) was, and I quote, that it was "contrary to union policy to compete with existing chemist-only manufacturers." It is a well known fact that we in this company supply 95 per cent. of our tooth-brushes on a chemist-only basis and that under no circumstances do we supply supermarkets, cut-price stores, etc. Yet the N.P.U. commenced to market their own tooth-brush recently, and are increasing their range for next year in direct competition with ourselves. We will be pleased to know if there is a satisfactory answer to this problem, since the statement made by the N.P.U. seems quite out of place, and under the circumstances somewhat ambiguous.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.,
G. R. TAYLOR,

Salaries Today

SIR,—In reply to Mr. C. H. Patrick. I also commenced at £200 a year, in 1929, but surely we must not use those atrocious conditions to judge the rights or wrongs of today. If Mr. Patrick reads the "Managers Wanted" column, he will have seen that a Co-operative Society is offering £1,800 for a travel manager, and that offers are frequently appearing nowadays for managers at up to £2,000 a year. If a manager can command £40 per week, surely another £5 per week is not out of the

way for a locum. I am not the "no offers" gentleman. LOCUM

SIR,—From the letter of Mr. C. H. Patrick (C. & D., November 27, p. 548), we must assume that he values his own professional ability at less than £50 a week, otherwise how does he explain his unwillingness to transfer his responsibilities for a sum below that figure? The fact that he was paid a certain amount in 1927 is truly a "red herring," for at that time I was not even born. Does this mean that I do not qualify for a salary? I wonder if Mr. Patrick realises the damage he does to the profession by publicly declaring that he does not consider a pharmacist should earn a salary of £50 per week. Sir, your journal is an excellent publication but I feel it could be improved if you were to exclude letters of this nature which could be a potential danger to negotiations at present being conducted by the National Pharmaceutical Union. Fortunately there are many enlightened pharmacists who are offering employment to fellow pharmacists at this salary and above.

A. C. ANDREWS,
Bexley, Kent

A Record Challenged

SIR,—In reply to Mr. C. B. de Faye (C. & D., November 27, p. 548), my grandfather, who was apprenticed in Liskeard, took over this business in 1865, and was succeeded by my father, who qualified in 1903. I qualified in 1932 and have been in the business since, so that it has been in our family for over 100 years.

L. S. OUGH,
Liskeard, Cornwall

SIR,—In reply to Mr. C. B. de Faye letter from Mr. C. B. De Faye of St. Helier, Jersey (C. & D., November 27, p. 548) concerning his old family chemist business. My own business is just a little older than Mr. De Faye's, having been established in 1872 by my grandfather. Thus I am the third generation and hope to be able to see our centenary. We have the original apprenticeship indentures for the three generations, the first one (for the founder of the business) being dated 26.9.1850. We, too, have our carboys in the windows, one red and one green, and although we have greatly enlarged our premises twice over the years, we still have a number of pharmaceutical treasures from the early days, such as a leech jar, specie jar, blood-letting instruments and tooth-drawing equipment, all of which were apparently used on the premises. In fact, it is not so many years ago since I used leeches, but with the passing of the old-fashioned type of rural general practitioner, the leech jar is now empty but a great treasure. The premises allow space for those irreplaceable relics, and customers waiting for prescriptions take great interest in them.

ADCOCK, CHEMIST, ALCESTER, LTD.,
W. J. ADCOCK, M.B.E., Director,
Alcester, Warwicks

Documenting Prescriptions in Hospitals

GUILD CHALLENGES ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCERNED that its advice on the documentation of prescriptions has not been accepted, the Guild of Public Pharmacists has issued a Press statement on the subject. Timing of the statement was prompted by the Minister of Health's acceptance of the report of the subcommittee of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee on the Standardisation of Hospital Medical Records (see *C. & D.*, October 2, p. 331), and its request to hospital authorities, in H.M. (65)71, to bring into operation as soon as possible the main recommendations in the report.

Purposes of Controls

The Guild's statement says that the hospital pharmacists recommend a single medicine card (or sheet) for both in-patient and out-patient use, giving on one form a complete record, in chronological order, of all medication. The card should be presented at the pharmacy by an out-patient when he requires a medicine prescribed by the doctor in the clinic. On the wards, some medicines in routine use, and with which nurses are fully familiar, may be kept as stock. When they are prescribed nursing staff administer them from a stock bottle. Other medicines, which for one reason or another are not suitable for issue to the ward as stock, are only issued from the pharmacy for the treatment of a particular patient. For those medicines the medicine card bearing the prescription is sent to the pharmacy. Main purpose of the arrangement is to prevent errors in medication; other reasons include avoiding waste of drugs that may deteriorate or become obsolete. The medicine card should, it is urged, provide space for pharmacy use, because often the pharmacist has to make appropriate notes on the card. Sometimes the drug ordered by the doctor is not immediately available, and the pharmacist obtains permission from the prescriber to dispense an alternative so as to avoid delay. Sometimes prescriptions are ambiguous and the pharmacist clarifies them, marking on the card full particulars of what was dispensed. Prescriptions sometimes contain errors of dosage or nomenclature that must be corrected by the pharmacist. Some prescriptions are not clearly written and nowadays so many drugs have names that are easily confused that only the pharmacist has the knowledge to decide which drug is intended; he must then mark the prescription accordingly.

The statement points out difficulties inherent in "pharmacy requests" recommended by the subcommittee. [The subcommittee recommended that a medicine sheet should be continuously available in the patient's notes, and prescription slips known as "pharmacy requests" should be taken to the pharmacy by out-patients needing drugs or, for in-patients, sent from the ward to the pharmacy for drugs not available in the ward stock cupboard.] "Pharmacy requests," says the Guild

statement, are in duplicate and require the insertion of carbon paper; the duplicate, adhesive-backed, is mounted on the medicine sheet. In use they would cause serious difficulties for pharmacists and doctors and increase the danger of medication errors. When the pharmacist (with the agreement of the prescriber), dispenses an alternative preparation he will not be able to mark the duplicate. The record remaining in the notes will then be incorrect. The duplicate may not be as clear as the original, but the pharmacist will not be able to clarify it. In hospital, drugs are normally labelled with their approved names, but many doctors still prescribe by proprietary names. The drug received in the ward then bears a different name from that on the medicine sheet. Information that is often of great help to the pharmacist in interpreting a prescription is then not available (for example: Is this a new prescription or a repeat? What other drugs is the patient receiving at the same time? To what drugs is the patient sensitised?). Without that information the pharmacist cannot readily carry out his function of protecting the patient against medication errors. Each new prescription received in the pharmacy will bear no connection with any previous one. Unless a complicated filing system for pharmacy requests is kept and constantly referred to, new prescriptions will be indistinguishable from repeats; double supplies of drugs may be issued; and the pharmacist will be unable to check duplicate medication with almost identical drugs or with drugs that are pharmacologically incompatible.

Excessive Call on Forms

Doctors will find that the space allotted for writing the prescription itself on the out-patient "pharmacy request" is only enough for one item. Many patients require three or four items of medication, making it necessary to write that number of prescription slips. In addition to writing the prescription(s), eight sections (for in-patients) or seven (for out-patients) have also to be filled in. (The layout of the "pharmacy request" is such that the patient's identification stencil cannot be used.) Repeat prescriptions can only be dealt with by complete re-prescribing. In view of continuous complaints by junior medical staff that their duties are already too onerous, it seems unwise to increase their burden "and one fears that too often 'pharmacy requests' without full identification information will be received in the pharmacy."

Main reason that led the Committee to recommend that unsatisfactory system of documentation was, says the Guild statement, the need for the doctor's prescription to be always available on the ward when medication has to be administered, so that the nurse may use the original prescription for checking the medication to be given. It was also urged that the patient's medicine sheet should always be avail-

able when a doctor wishes to write a prescription. To satisfy the first reason it is an easy matter to arrange for a note to be taken in the pharmacy and the card returned at once to the ward when the next normal delivery of medicines is scheduled to take place subsequent to the time when another medication prescribed on the card has to be given. To meet the situation that a medicine card might not be available in a particular clinic or on the ward for quite legitimate reasons (apart from its being in the pharmacy and so not available at the time when a doctor wanted to write a new prescription) an emergency prescription form, adhesive-backed where the drug and directions are written and perforated suitably, could be devised and used when necessary. The original would be sent to the pharmacy, returned with the medicine, and stuck into its proper place immediately. Any difficulties inherent in a scheme for permitting the pharmacist to see and annotate the original prescription can thus be overcome, given the requisite degree of co-operation between ward and pharmacy staffs and fully recognising the importance of ensuring that the patient's medicine sheet or card gives an accurate record of the medication the patient has received.

New developments already taking place in some hospitals bring the pharmacist more fully into partnership with doctor and nurse as part of a therapeutic team. The time must surely come when the doctor will frequently discuss his prescription with the pharmacist before writing it. Until that time arrives nothing should be done that tends to relegate the pharmacist to a subordinate position, dispensing prescriptions without any responsibility except that of seeing that the work is accurately performed. "It is hoped hospital authorities will seriously question the advice offered them in respect of the drug sheet and "pharmacy request" forms.

BRANCH EVENTS

PLYMOUTH

Points of Law

THE amount of new pharmaceutical legislation in one year made it almost impossible for the average pharmacist to keep up to date, said MR. C. C. B. STEVENS (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), addressing a meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently. Mr. Stevens, who was addressing the branch on "Recent Pharmacy Legislation," dealt with events, Regulations and Acts during the year. Omitting the Society's special meeting held at the Royal Albert Hall and the pending court case arising from it as being still *sub judice*, he dealt with the legal position of the Statutory Committee under the Pharmacy Act, 1954, making it clear that the Committee did not "belong" to the Pharmaceutical Society but was independent of it. He told members that the Committee's

chairman was required to have legal knowledge and that, of five members nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society, one must be a pharmacist resident in Scotland. The wording of the Act he stigmatised as "loose." It did not state that the English members had to be pharmacists, or that the chairman had to be a Queen's Counsel. There were two ways of reporting to the Statutory Committee, first from the Courts before which a pharmacist had

appeared, and secondly from the Pharmaceutical Society reporting a member. Strictly the Society's "code of ethics" was for guidance and had no legal authority. The speaker tried to make clear the complicated position that had arisen following the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964, and associated regulations. He pointed out particularly the need to keep for a period of two years invoices or copies (which could include microfilm) of certain newly restricted drugs

and emphasised that it was illegal to dispense a Dangerous Drug before the date of the prescription. It was not generally realised, he said, that the bulk of poisons were sold by non-pharmacists. Mr. Stevens considered that the United Kingdom faithfully carried out its obligations under international agreements, no matter how trivial or what trouble was caused, but that few other countries were so meticulous in following its example.

Physical Methods of Assay

COSMETIC CHEMISTS' SYMPOSIUM

ELEVEN papers by authors from Germany and Great Britain were presented at a symposium on physical methods in the assay of cosmetic materials held at Bristol on November 16 and 17. Organisers of the symposium were the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain.

Evaluating Antimicrobial Agents

In the first paper DR. M. R. W. BROWN (school of pharmacy, College of Science and Technology, Bristol, 7) described a turbidimetric method for rapid evaluation of antimicrobial agents. Dr. Brown pointed out that a bacterial culture during the log phase was relatively homogeneous, each cell actively metabolising and dividing at about the same rate. So if a chemical agent were added to a culture in the log phase then any change in growth rate might be attributed to the action of the agent. The turbidity of a bacterial suspension was due predominantly to the scattering of light passing through the suspension. The scattering occurred mainly at the cell surface because of the high refractive-index gradient between the medium and the cell surface. The method described was based upon measurement, by spectrophotometer, of the reduction of light transmitted, using *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cultures growing in the presence of a nonionic surface-active agent. In experiments Dioxin and Bronopol were found active against *Ps. aeruginosa* even in the presence of polysorbate 80, and there was some evidence that the activity of Dioxin was even increased in the presence of the polysorbate. A mixture of *p*-hydroxybenzoates was shown to have enhanced activity against *Ps. aeruginosa* in the presence of 0.02 per cent. polysorbate 80, but the activity was eliminated in the presence of higher concentrations of the nonionic agent. When MR. N. J. VAN ABBE (Beecham Research Laboratory) asked how the work related to the usual concepts of bacteriostasis and bactericidal activity, DR. BROWN said he had found the terms confusing and would not use them if he could avoid it. It had been found in some experiments that bacterial activity could recommence even after prolonged delays, and one had to consider the time factor.

In a paper on "Thin-Layer Chromatographic Techniques in Residue Analysis," DR. J. THOMSON (laboratory of the Government Chemist) reviewed all aspects of the techniques from choice

of adsorbent to final documentation of the developed plate.

A contribution from the laboratories of Coulter Electronics, Ltd., St. Albans, Herts, described the use of Coulter counters in particle-size analysis. It included information on particle-size distribution in a range of materials.

DR. A. M. PUTNAM (Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., Salford, Lancs) summarised the application of infra-red spectroscopy to aqueous detergent solutions, comparing the transmission and attenuated total reflection techniques. The direct approach, he said, could be applied only to relatively concentrated systems (concentrations greater than 0.5 per cent. for transmission and greater than 4-5 per cent. for A.T.R.). The A.T.R. approach was therefore deemed more suited to the analysis of raw materials, intermediates and finished detergent products.

Errors in Spectrophotometry

DR. A. R. ROGERS (school of pharmacy, Brighton College of Technology) dealt with "Spectral Slit Width and Other Sources of Error in Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry." He emphasised that u.v. spectrophotometers were now so widely used, and on the whole so reliable, as to make it easy to forget that the extinction readings obtained might not be correct. In his paper he reviewed the errors that could arise in spectrophotometry and pointed out the instrumental factors responsible. On one occasion, he said, he had had to reject three months' work because an instrument had become faulty. Many faults arose from lack of maintenance and he now applied routine tests to ensure that errors were not creeping in. He told a questioner that errors arising in spectrophotometry were usually of two kinds: those due to the age of the instrument and those "built in to the procedure being used." Errors of the first kind could be avoided by "running reference-standard material."

PROFESSOR F. NEUWALD (Hamburg University) in a paper on "Rheological Studies of New Cream Bases with the Brookfield Synchro-Lectric Viscometer," said the studies of oil-in-water creams had shown the suitability of the instrument. The Fryklof method of interpreting results obtained with the viscometer could be applied to pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointments, etc.

A paper on the analysis of aerosol propellents presented by MESSRS. R. J. BROOK and B. D. JOYNER (Imperial Smelting Corporation, Ltd., Avon-

mouth, Bristol) described methods of analysing aerosol propellents of chloro-fluorocarbon type.

DR. N. R. ROWELL (department of dermatology, Bristol General Infirmary) outlined fluorescent antibody techniques in dermatology. He projected colour transparencies showing the results obtained by using fluorescent antibody techniques, in which the antibody globulin was chemically combined with fluorescent dyes such as fluorescein isocyanate without losing its biological or immunological properties. The conjugates were used as histological markers to indicate the sites of reactions between antibody and antigen in tissues sections or cell smears. In the direct staining method conjugated specific antibodies were used to detect antigens. The antiglobulin and antigammaglobulin sera were also conjugated with fluorescein and used to detect the presence of globulin or gammaglobulin in tissues. In an indirect staining technique a serum containing antibody was applied to a frozen section of tissue. If a specific reaction occurred with some antigen in the tissue the antibody became firmly fixed to the antigen and was not removed by washing. The tissue was then stained with an antiglobulin conjugate, which united with the globulin and was not removed by washing. Specific fluorescence under u.v. light showed the presence and distribution of the antigen in the tissue.

Developments in Gas Chromatography

A paper by MR. G. R. FITCH (school of chemistry, Bristol College of Science and Technology) dealt with developments in continuous gas chromatography in the cosmetic industry. The author considered that the main applications of the technique were in isolating constituents of raw materials for use as standards and for assessing flavour and odour characteristics.

DR. P. SHERMAN (Unilever Research Laboratory, Welwyn, Herts) reviewed techniques for assessing rheological properties, and DR. A. SHARPLES (Arthur D. Little Research Institute, Inveresk Gate, Musselburgh, Midlothian) discussed the relationship between structure and properties in plastics used in packaging.

During the symposium members were welcomed at a display of apparatus and equipment at the school of pharmacy, Bristol College of Science and Technology, by Professor D. A. Norton. Later there was a civic reception by the lord mayor of Bristol.

HOPE YET FOR RETAILING

Bristol Branch speaker stresses need for good taste in the pharmacy

MAKING galenicals in the pharmacy as he had done during his four-year apprenticeship had been a most rewarding creative activity, Mr. N. HERDMAN (managing director, Duncan Flockhart & Evans, Ltd.), told members of the Bristol Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at a recent meeting. He was speaking of the overlapping of pharmaceutical generations, and said his generation had been brought up the hard way. The apprentice-master had been a shining example of how to exercise the ineffable nuances of salesmanship—"For God's sake" said Mr. Herdman, "smile when a customer comes in."

Although retailing had now become a science it was, in this country, a socially depressed occupation whereas in other countries selling was an honourable occupation. Attached to the body politic of retailing, he said, were a number of socially elevated parasites, barnacles or limpets describing themselves as accountants, motivational research men, packaging specialists and public relations officers who, unlike the retail pharmacist, did not meet the public face to face. That did not stop them, collectively, from deciding what was good for the consumer. The joy of manipulation of galenicals having gone from retail pharmacy, there would appear to be difficulties for a student, once qualified, in keeping his knowledge fresh. Mr. Herdman advised that an intellectual interest in design might help to assuage some of that frustration and pharmacists might well study design appreciation in a post-graduate course. Things ugly or in bad taste seen in the pharmacy might well lessen the public's regard for the profession.

Mr. Herdman said that there ought to be enormous potential for the manufacturer of ethical pharmaceuticals because of the existence of the retail pharmaceutical network. Pharmacists did not use their unique position as distributors of pharmaceutical specialities to the best of their ability and in the long run that was to their own detriment. Relations between pharmaceutical manufacturers and the medical profession were bedevilled by the fact that many representatives were not pharmacists.

From the Top Downwards

Effect of a pharmaceutical specialist calling on say a general practitioner could only be to enhance respect for the retail pharmacist. The infra structure of pharmaceutical industry and general practice of pharmacy must be dominated by pharmacists from the top downwards if pharmacy as a profession was to emerge on equal terms with medicine. It was to be hoped that new legislation on medicines at present under consideration by the Government would give pharmacists a monopoly in the distribution of pharmaceutical products. That, in absolute terms, was unlikely to occur but the pharmacist should pay much more attention, if he continued to sell non-pharmaceutical goods to becoming a specialist in retailing those he sold, rather than endeavour, as so often at present, to carry

an extensive range. There was more than a gleam of hope in the present National Pharmaceutical Union sponsored products scheme, which could provide the pharmacist with the highest quality sundries and cosmetics under his own control. Given a good specification and adequate support the public would benefit and prefer those products to others.

Replying to a point raised relating to "agreed prices" Mr. Herdman said that there was constant concern in the industry to keep prices down, hence the striving for efficiency in production and packaging. It would seem to be the

MID-SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

(Concluded from C. & D., November 27, p. 547)

MR. J. R. PHILLIPS, who had been arguing that it was up to the branch, not the individual, to maintain the image of pharmacy, went on to say that it was then up to members whether or not they lived up to the image.

MR. HENDERSON contended that those views were absolutely wrong. The profession could not be "dragged up" if those at the bottom were not helping. MR. PHILLIPS replied that if the majority were not public-relations conscious then somebody had to do something for them.

Profile of Today's Pharmacist

MR. H. RIDEHALGH, Bournemouth, countering an impression that pharmacists were being denigrated that evening, produced a verbal sketch of the retail chemist that was warmly applauded. Summarised it was "Not brilliant but not dull; works hard but not too hard; slightly gregarious; gambles modestly but hates bingo and price-cutting; has a sense of duty to the public; as a business person not so good as he thinks he is; does not yearn for social status; loyal to his profession; not a scientific type but a business person with a slight academic bent; he would like his journal to be more helpful, and he needs guidance from above." MR. PHILLIPS added that, incidentally, the pharmacist provided a public service.

MR. LEAPER referred to letters in the local Press that criticised the lack of pharmacies in some localities. He thought that a public-relations officer should point out that a pharmacy could not exist on dispensing alone. MR. FITCH asserted that that was done.

MR. S. BUBB, Bournemouth, said that a sustained public-relations effort was needed from headquarters. The average pharmacist was too busy to lobby Members of Parliament or to speak to the Press. More time should be spent in "putting Press facts right." MRS. W. M. CALLOW, Bournemouth, complained that representatives were introducing to pharmacists with the attraction of "terrific profits," products of no benefit to the public. Some members, replied MR. HENDERSON, thought of themselves as making a living, others as providing a service. If the industry had the impression that it must appeal to the profit motive in order to sell its products, who was responsible,

policy of the Ministry to drive prices down to the extent that a manufacturer, whilst he might wish to include explanatory literature with a product, might be forced on grounds of cost to omit it. A questioner suggested that much money was wasted by manufacturers on the literature sent to pharmacists and the medical profession. Mr. Herdman replied that the best of that literature was of high quality both in technical content and presentation. It was most acceptable to the recipient, who might well reflect favourably on the sender. That was not so where a manufacturer employed advertising agents whose end product resembled a tube station advertisement. Their products might be considered in the same context.

the industry or the profession? Asked whether the B.Pharm. of the future would be keen to enter retail pharmacy, MR. FITCH said his view was that the pharmacist of the future should be able to live comfortably on pure pharmacy. He instanced developments in the United States, where a nucleus of high-class pharmacies, not selling non-pharmaceutical merchandise, was being established. The American Pharmaceutical Association had produced a "model pharmacy," that a number of pharmacists were adopting. Limitation of pharmacies, he told a questioner, would still leave it necessary to provide night and week-end service.

A final comment was provided by the Society's president (MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD), a member of Portsmouth Branch, who said that many of the problems raised at the meeting were being dealt with by the co-ordinating committee representing all pharmaceutical interests. Anyone could put a problem to the committee. The image of the individual needed to be raised but individuals must sacrifice some of their free time to take part in local affairs. Unless they were prepared to do so, the public image they were trying to project would be lost.

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Rush Job.—Following a telephone call from the Princess Margaret hospital, Nassau, Bahama Islands, to Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics, recently, members of the company staff packed a consignment of antibiotic sprays for treating burns and rushed them to London Airport to be flown out to treat survivors of the cruise liner, Yarmouth Castle, which was lost in a fire at sea.

Representatives Entertained to Dinner.—Several medical representatives and district managers of Bristol Laboratories, Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex, were recently invited to join the management at an informal dinner party at which they were thanked by the company's managing director (Mr. N. Peter Newton) for outstanding service in launching the company's products in Britain since April. Mr. W. N. Wimpenny (Manchester area) was selected to assist in training representatives in Malta.

Premises Act Provisions

A SYMPOSIUM AT LIVERPOOL PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

THE safety, health and welfare of an estimated eight million employees is provided for under the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963, said MR. L. LIVESEY (deputy superintending inspector of factories, Liverpool), introducing a symposium on the Act's pharmaceutical aspects held at the department of pharmacy, Liverpool College of Technology, on November 16. On the platform with Mr. Livesey were Messrs. W. H. Wattleworth (chief public health inspector, Liverpool), and W. J. Tighe (his assistant, a specialist in Shops' Acts administration) and B. Morris (senior fire prevention officer, Liverpool). Chairman was Mr. W. E. Coates.

Mr. Livesey said the Act followed closely the Factories Act, 1961. Origins of the legislation went back almost fifty years, when a Bill had been brought before Parliament, though unsuccessfully. On January 1, 1962, the Offices Act, 1960, an enabling Act, had come into force. Nothing had been done about it, but it had provided a stepping stone to the present legislation, which had been introduced by Mr. Richard Marsh. Administration of the Act was complicated by the number of enforcing authorities, including local authorities, factory inspectors and inspectors of mines and quarries. Fire authorities were responsible for enforcing fire-precaution provisions in most premises.

First report by the Minister of Labour on the working of the Act, published on October 28, covered the seventeen months since the Royal Assent had been given.

Main concern of MR. WATTLEWORTH, he said, was the health and welfare clauses of the Act. Principal complaints so far received had been of discomfort rather than of danger to health. While temperature and sanitary requirements were precisely stipulated in the Act, others, such as lighting and ventilation, were not yet fully defined and would be brought in by regulations. The provisions against overcrowding were a step forward, and he commended the requirements for a first-aid box or cupboard to be provided and for a trained person to be in charge of it in larger establishments. Responsibility for seeing that the provisions of the Act were complied with resided usually with the occupier (in multi-lettings on the owner).

Provisions Against Fire

MR. MORRIS described fire-prevention provisions as sweeping and unique. They applied to all premises covered by the Act, which meant that even a small shop needed a means of escape. There was some confusion on what was meant by "reasonably" applied to the provision of fire protection, but account was required to be taken of the number of people who might be expected to be using the premises.

Certain classes of premises were required to have a fire certificate, and specifications were laid down, for example, for premises in which stated

numbers of people were employed on certain floors. A fire certificate specified the means of escape, and premises requiring a certificate needed also a fire alarm. A two-stage alarm (sending a signal to a central point before giving a general alarm) allowed executive staff time to look round and assess the seriousness of the fire. Employees were required to be familiar with procedures to be followed in case of fire. Tragedy could quite often be avoided by pre-planning, and the fire brigade would be happy to help in working out routines.

A questioner asked how, in meeting the requirement that no person should be required, in his work, to lift or move a load so heavy as to be likely to cause him injury, that load was to be ascertained. MR. WATTLEWORTH replied that, at the moment, the only guidance was to be found in case law; an interpretation had been given under the Offices Act. MR. LIVESEY added that regulations would be needed for particular industries; and said that employers should be encouraged to obtain advice from a booklet published by H.M. Stationery Office, on correct methods of

lifting. Blame, said MR. WATTLEWORTH, did not always lie with the management, for staffs sometimes carried things they should not.

MR. MORRIS told another questioner that, under section 38 of the Act, it was necessary for a chemist to have a fire extinguisher, though it was possible that a bucket of water might be considered sufficient; it depended on the extent to which inflammable liquids were handled. He considered the fire risk in a chemist shop was considerable, owing to the amount of paper, straw and similar materials used in packing. He warned against unscrupulous salesmen offering extinguishers that did not accord with the regulations.

Cupboards for Clothes

For clothing, said MR. WATTLEWORTH, a minimum of two cupboards would usually be required (one for dirty and one for clean), but where a cloakroom was provided cupboards were not essential. MR. TIGHE pointed out that air should be able to circulate round the clothing; cabinets were being designed to meet the requirements.

"DELEGATION" IN MARKETING

Pharmacy Management Institute's Midland meeting

MODERN development in all spheres of activity was based on application of the principle of division of labour, MR. S. W. KIPLING, F.Inst.Pharm.Man., told a Midland regional meeting of the Institute of Pharmacy Management recently. He was speaking on "Towards Developing Your Marketing Concept."

Departmentalising

Many pharmacists continued to feel a compulsion to spread their direct controlling interest over all aspects of the business, including those in which they could not have much expert experience, said Mr. Kipling. He advocated employing a manager to cover each division within the pharmacy, who should be empowered to take on purchasing functions and to control all aspects of his department, subject to overriding policy decisions of the pharmacist. As a result of such delegation, he asserted, a better and happier staff relationship would be achieved and the pharmacist would be freed to devote all his time to the dispensary, and to advisory functions.

Contrasting the advantages and disadvantages of the individual pharmacy over the supermarkets and multiple concerns, the speaker concluded that personalised service was one of the greatest assets of modern pharmacy. It should be exploited to the full and pharmacists should take great care to project a personal image in advertising, window and shop display and in dealing with customers generally. Studying customer needs, he said, was one of the essential features of marketing, and pharmacists should use modern methods, including motivation research, for assessing what the customer wanted.

A great deal of valuable information had been obtained from such studies, which indicated that the majority of women, for example, did not wish to be served by professionally trained staff or by young female counter assistants when purchasing cosmetics. Often those women required advice and the employment of men assistants or more mature women would be acceptable.

Replying to points raised concerning advertising by manufacturing houses without adequate prior notification to the pharmacist, and with the multiplicity of lines and of packs, Mr. Kipling said that marketing without notifying pharmacists was a great error, and a mark of inefficiency. He explained that several lines were sometimes introduced to exploit a total market the sum of which had not been apparent at the time the first product was introduced. The launching of different packs might be due either to insufficient market research or it might reflect greater acceptance of prescription items, requiring the introduction of larger or dispensing packs. Discussing the impact of house-to-house sales of cosmetics, the speaker said his evidence showed that its success was very real, and increasing sums of money and effort were being used in that direction.

Pharmacist's Advantage

The technique was sound and he advised that the situation should be watched carefully. The pharmacist, however, had one distinct advantage in that his product was actually in the pharmacy for immediate supply, while a sale effected in the home often meant that the customer would have to wait for delivery.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 583.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 4, 1965

AMPICLOX injection and neonatal drops

MANUFACTURER: Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: *Injection*: Vials containing 50 mgm. of ampicillin (as ampicillin sodium) and 25 mgm. of cloxacillin (as cloxacillin sodium). *Neonatal drops*: Bottles containing powder for preparing 8 mls of suspension. When dispensed, each 0.6 ml dose contains 60 mgm. of ampicillin and 30 mgm. of cloxacillin (as cloxacillin sodium). Antibiotic.

INDICATIONS: Treatment and prophylaxis of infection in premature babies and neonates.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be administered with caution to babies born of mothers who are hypersensitive to penicillin. Not to be used in the eye.

DOSAGE: *Injection*: One vial three times daily. The contents of each vial are to be dissolved in 0.5-1 ml of water for injection. *Neonatal drops*: 0.6 ml of the re-constituted suspension should be added to feeds as required, using the calibrated dropper provided.

NOTES: Once dispensed, the suspension of neonatal drops must be kept in a refrigerator and used within five days. When reconstituted the injection should be used within one hour. SHELF LIFE: Both preparations have a shelf life of twelve months.

HOW SUPPLIED: *Injection*: In carton of twelve single-dose vials. *Neonatal drops*: In single pack that includes calibrated dropper.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 4, 1965

ANANASE tablets

MANUFACTURER: Rorer-Berk, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow, enteric coated tablets, each containing 50,000 Rorer units* (20 mgm.) of bromelain.

INDICATIONS: Inflammatory oedematous conditions following trauma, including soft tissue trauma, post-operative tissue reactions; cellulitis, furunculosis, and ulceration.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: To be used with caution in patients with abnormalities of the blood clotting mechanism such as haemophilia and severe hepatic or renal disease.

DOSAGE: Initially: two tablets four times daily. Maintenance dosage is one tablet three or four times daily.

HOW SUPPLIED: In carton of forty-eight strip-packed tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1965.

* One Rorer unit of protease activity is defined as that amount of enzyme which will so hydrolyse a standardised casein substrate at pH 7.0 and 25° C. temperature as to cause a change in absorbance of 1×10^{-5} at 280 mμ per minute of reaction time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 4, 1965

INTRAFLODEX intravenous infusions

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Colourless solutions for intravenous infusion. INTRAFLODEX contains 10 per cent. w/v of dextran "40" and 0.9 per cent. w/v of sodium chloride, in water for injection. INTRAFLODEX (salt free) contains 10 per cent. w/v of dextran "40" and 5 per cent. w/v of dextrose in water for injection. Desludging agent and blood volume expander.

INDICATIONS: Surgical shock and haemorrhage; crush injury and fat embolism; burns; toxic shock; vascular surgery; extracorporeal circulation; peripheral ischaemia of traumatic origin, or associated with vascular disease; sickle cell crisis; thrombo-embolic conditions of the gut and elsewhere.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Thrombocytopenia.

DOSAGE: 500-2,000 mls a day.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with care in dehydrated patients. STORAGE: Should be stored at room temperature. Cool storage may cause precipitation of the dextran which will redissolve on heating up to 100°C. Must not be used if cloudy, or if the deposit persists. Part-used contents must be discarded.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 540 mls.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 4, 1965

MEDISTAN paint

MANUFACTURER: Lloyds' Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Liquid paint containing 9.92 per cent. of boric acid complex in an alcohol and ethyl acetate solvent. Fungicide.

INDICATIONS: All mycotic nail infections, including chronic paronychia. Also effective in fungal infections of the skin.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied liberally over the nail area and surrounding skin folds twice daily, or more frequently, for two to three weeks after the infection has cleared.

STORAGE: Bottle should be kept tightly closed and stored in a cool place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 15-ml bottle containing a brush.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 4, 1965

RINUREL SA tablets

MANUFACTURER: William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh, Hants.

DESCRIPTION: Two layer pink/pale pink tablets with bisecting lines. Each contains 300 mgm. of paracetamol, 300 mgm. of phenacetin, 100 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride and 66 mgm. of phenyltoloxamine citrate.

Analgesic, antipyretic, decongestant, anti-allergic agent.

INDICATIONS: Sinus conditions where headache is a major symptom; relief of the common cold.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be used with caution in patients with hyperthyroidism, hypertension or diabetes.

DOSAGE: One tablet every twelve hours. Children (6-12 years) should be given half the adult dose.

SIDE EFFECTS: Drowsiness may occur rarely.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of thirty and 250.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 4, 1965

PIB PLUS pressurised unit

MANUFACTURER: Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Waverley House, Aberdeen.

DESCRIPTION: Transparent green, shatterproof container and a plastic adaptor/mouth-piece with a removable cap. Contains 1 per cent. w/v of isoprenaline hydrochloride and 0.1 per cent. w/v of atropine methonitrate in an inert propellant.

INDICATIONS: Relief and prevention of bronchospasm in patients with chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma or emphysema.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Tuberculosis, thyrotoxicosis, acute coronary disease and cardiac asthma.

METHOD OF USE: One or two inhalations as required. Each depression of the adaptor releases 0.5 mgm. of isoprenaline hydrochloride and 0.05 mgm. of atropine methonitrate.

PRECAUTIONS: PIB PLUS is not intended for use by children.

NOTES: Heavy dosage may produce transient dryness of the mouth and possibly tachycardia, tremor and dizziness. Those effects disappear rapidly when dosage is suspended.

HOW SUPPLIED: As complete unit, with adaptor, and as a refill. Unit contains 330 doses.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I. Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 4, 1965

AMENDMENTS

CENTYL-K tablets

MANUFACTURER: Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Dublin, Irish Republic.

DISTRIBUTOR: Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Hayes Gate House, Hayes, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Green, capsule-shaped, sugar-coated tablets made up of an inert core containing 573 mgm. of potassium chloride and an outer shell containing 2.5 mgm. of bendroflumazide. The potassium chloride is gradually released over a period of hours to minimise the risk of high local concentrations and irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract.

INDICATIONS: Long-term diuretic therapy in oedema of cardiac, renal or hepatic origin; hypertension; toxæmia of pregnancy. DOSAGE, ETC.: Unchanged.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1965 (new presentation).

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1: There were few important price changes in the CRUDE DRUGS market during the week and buying was on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Genuine TOLU BALSAM was quoted at 35s. per lb. after remaining at 31s. for many months. The fall in PEPPER prices of the past few weeks was arrested and most other SPICES were unchanged, with the exception of TURMERIC, where holders shaded their quotations following lower offers from origin.

In ESSENTIAL OILS Formosan CITRONELLA for shipment was dearer by three-pence per lb. and Chinese oil by one penny, but spot material did not follow the changes. LEMONGRASS for shipment was three-halfpence dearer per lb. and here again shipment and spot were quoted at the same level. Indian CELERY SEED was lower.

In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS the price of MERCUROCHROME was down by 11s. per kilo at 147s. (for 250-gm. lots). MERSALYL was lower by 15s. or 20s. per kilo according to derivative. Dearer were PHYSGOSTIGMINE ALKALOID and SALTS and CANTHARADIN.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm. is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALONE. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — B.P. is £24 per kilo.

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION, strong, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 3s. 7d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE. — Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE and MONONITRATE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 118s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 116s.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d., per kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One kilo, 37s.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 33s. 6d.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BEMEGRIDE.—B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZOCAINE.—B.P. is 13s. 3d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

| Quantity | Under 50 | 50 | 250 |
|----------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| CARBONATE ... | 77 10 | 76 0 | 75 0 |
| SALICYLATE ... | 72 4 | 70 6 | — |
| SUBGALLATE ... | 67 10 | 66 0 | — |
| SUBNITRATE .. | 71 10 | 70 0 | 69 0 |

CALCIFEROL. — One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — 92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CANTHARIDIN. — Per oz. 327s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are quoted at 180s. per lb.

CHLORPHENESIN. — 50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHONAINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

CITRATES.—(Per kilo):—

| | 50 kilos | 250 kilos | 1,000 kilos |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| SODIUM ... | 5 4 | 4 10 | 4 8 |
| POTASSIUM ... | 5 7 | 5 1 | 4 11 |
| IRON AND AMMONIUM ... | 9 8 | 9 4 | 9 1 |

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE OF ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100 gm., 52s. 6d. per gm.

DIOENOSTROL.—B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm.

DITHRANOL.—B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

DOMIPHEN BROMIDE. — B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 152s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

FOLIC ACID. — B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £19 7s. 6d. per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID, B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE. — B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags, Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE. — 50 kilo lots, 27s. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 23s. 6d.

HISTAMINE. — The ACID PHOSPHATE is £200 per kilo.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

INOSITOL. — One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

IODIDES. —(Per kilo). POTASSIUM, 21s. 6d. (for 50-kilo lots). SODIUM, 28s. 6d. (for 25-kilo lots). AMMONIUM, 46s. 6d.

MENAPHTHONE. — (50-kilo lots.) B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

MERCUROCHROME. — 250-gm. lots are 147s. per kilo; 1-kilo, 127s.

MERSALYL. — ACID, 250s. per kilo; SODIUM, 340s.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE. — Per kilo, £95.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One kilo, 42s.; 10 kilos, 39s. 9d.; 50 kilos, 37s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

D-PANTHENOL.—One to 10 kilos, 200s. per kilo.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHYSGOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots: ALKALOID, 524s.; SALICYLATE, 354s.; SULPHATE, 453s.

PYRIDOXINE. — One kilo, £22 10s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £21 17s. 6d. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One kilo, 217s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 212s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

UREA. — Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate and oil-soluble palmitate at 2½d. per m.i.u. for 10,000 m.i.u. lots.

VITAMIN D. — D₂ powder for tab'eting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural *d* alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic *dl*, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical, £251 and B.S.S., £253. BUTYL, £128; ETHYL, £103; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £105 and pure, £108; ISOPROPYL, £110; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 12-ton lots £103 per ton; 2½-ton, £107, tanker deliveries.

ACETONE. — One-ton lots spot £68 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — One-ton lots in drums, £127 per ton and one-drum lots, £136 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. — In 40-gall. drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s.; 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.; anhydrous in drums, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4½d. per gall.; in bulk, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE. — One-ton lots, £103 per ton.

NAPHTHALENE. — Contract rates for phthalic grade are from £25 per ton in bulk, ex works; lower crystallising whizzed grades from £20 to £25 per ton ex works; ball and flake, £71.

PHTHALATES. — Prices (per ton) one-ton lots in drums: Di-BUTYL, £159; Di-ISO-BUTYL, £154; Di-ETHYL, £171; Di-METHYL, £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, £90 per ton.

SODA ASH. — Four-ton lots, from 300s. per ton delivered.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALUMINIUM (No. 1), £243 10s. per ton and (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated), £243 10s.; LEAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (super-fine), £287. ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 13s., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 3d., duty paid.

ALOES. — (Per cwt.) Cape primes, spot, 260s.; shipment, 240s., c.i.f., and Curaçao, 265s. spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 300s. per cwt.

BALSAMS. — (Per lb.): CANADA: small lots of lower grade at 29s. 6d. spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. nominal. PERU: 30s., spot; shipment, 29s., c.i.f., nominal. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 35s.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 6s. per lb. spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot. Scarce at 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

CALUMBA. — Mozambique root, 140s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 30s. per lb. nominal; aloft, 26s., c.i.f. quoted Ceylon greens, 35s., spot. Prime seed, none available spot; 32s., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; 1965 peel for shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 210s. cwt., c.i.f.; selected broken, 200s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers 17s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f. scarce

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot 440s. per cwt. Mombasa, 470s., c.i.f. for shipment.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 150s. cwt. spot; shipment, 145s., c.i.f. nominal; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9s. 4d.; quillings, 5s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 19s. per lb.; black brilliant, 20s. Peruvian silver-grey, 15s.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 3s. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 195s., c.i.f. for new crop. African, spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 420s., shipment, not quoted. Cochín, spot, 310s.; new crop for December-January shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 160s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 148s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s.; Argentine, 115s. to 117s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rican, 70s., spot; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. Co'ombian, spot cleared; shipment, 53s. 6d., c.i.f.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 5s. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f. American, 12s. 6d. per lb.

MACE. — Whole pale blade, 15s. per lb. f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 28s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 28s. 6d., in bond, 33s. duty paid; Brazilian for shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 33s. 6d., duty paid. Spanish, 35s. duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £200 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80s. nominal; sound unsorted, 10s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80s., 12s.; 110s., 10s. 9d.; b.w.p., 6s. 3d., a'l c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochín, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN. — East African No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 2d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 360s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 250s., spot; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — For shipment, 135s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 135s.

RHUBARB. — Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 3½d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 245s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 162s. 6d. spot. CELERY. — Indian, 195s., spot; shipment, 165s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 65s., duty paid; shipment Moroccan, 52s. 6d., c.i.f. quoted; Rumanian whole, new crop, 55s., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Moroccan, 330s., in bond; Syrian, 327s. 6d. in bond. Shipment, Moroccan, 310s., c.i.f. Syrian, 290s., c.i.f.; Indian, 275s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian quoted at 125s., spot; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 127s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 165s.; shipment Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 145s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, short at 65s., duty paid; shipment, 46s., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English quoted from 60s. to 90s. as to quality.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para, spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 per cwt.; No. 2, £160.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 127s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot, 250s. per cwt.; no shipment offers. Continental root at 300s. to 305s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 440s., shipment, 400s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELLILA, spot, 465s.,; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 300s.; shipment, 265s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 620s.; shipment, 537s. 6d., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot. Forward, 7s. 3d.

AMBER. — Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 3d., spot, shipment, 8s. 10d., c.i.f.

BAY. — From 45s. lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT. — Spot, scarce at 170s. per lb. nominal.

BIRCH TAR. — Rectified, 10s. per lb., on the spot.

BUCHU. — Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot, 16s. 4½d.; shipment, 15s. 10d., c.i.f.

CADE. — Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CALAMUS. — Spot from 65s. per lb.

CELERY SEED. — Quotations are from 112s. 6d. per lb. for Indian and 200s. for British.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 7½d.; shipment, 4s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 3d., in bond and 4s., 3d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 2d., in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 10s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG. — East Indian B.P. oil is about 40s. per lb. English distilled, 85s. to 95s.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £235-£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port, Tunisian, £255 to £270 per metric t-n, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton ex wharf.

ORIGANUM. — From 25s. per lb.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI. — Spot now 97s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. in bond; shipment nominal.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb. duty paid

PEPPERMINT. — (Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 11s. 9d., c.i.f. and spot, 11s. 9d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; spot, 13. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American from 48s. to 49s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 250s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE. — Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT. — American oil on the spot, 65s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 83s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

THYME. — Red, spot, 30s. per lb. for 45-50 per cent.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30: Lower per lb. were Brazilian MENTHOL at \$4.80, down 10 cents, and natural CAMPHOR at 72½ cents, down 2½ cents. Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE OIL rose 10 cents to \$2.35 while East Indian SANDALWOOD declined 25 cents to \$17.25 per lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 10

For cosmetic preparations, toilet preparations, preparations for the hair, none being medicated (3)

RIFFENE, 877,204, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos and soaps (3)

BLUE BLAZER, 878,864, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils, but not including hair shampoos (3)

BLACK BEAUTY, 879,639, by New Era Laboratories, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), and cosmetic preparations, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export, but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (3)

Device, 881,180, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For lacquers, lacquer driers and lacquer setters, all being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails; lacquers, lacquer driers and setting preparations, all for the hair (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR PROTECT SET, BEAUTY COUNSELOR PROTECT-N-SET, 881,327-28, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations and shampoos for the hair (3)

FRASQITA, 881,828, by Flyol Insecticides, Sittingbourne, Kent.

For preparations for the hair (3)

DECOULTA, 882,568, by Andre Kanitz, Ltd., London, W.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being for administration by intravenous or muscular injection or by enema (5)

BIOTRILE, 863,894, by Metazymes, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For camphor, camphor tablets and camphor oil (5)

Device with words SEA GULL, 865,548, by Hai Mong Chemical Works, Chekiang, China.

For preparations being in the nature of fungicides for the control of seed and soil-borne diseases of cereals (5)

VORONIT, 875,102, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For medicated bath preparations (5)

PRELAXIN, 8875,708, by Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

CAPIREN, 8876,088, by Zyma, S.A., Nyon, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; disinfectants; infants', invalids' and dietetic foods; preparations for killing weeds and preparations for destroying vermin (5)

SOWFERATE, 876,332, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

TERBOLAN, 877,571, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., Vormals Meister Lucius & Brünning, Frankfurt-on-Main-Hoechst, Germany.

FAS-TENE, 880,884, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For inhalant preparations containing hydrocortisone (5)

PABRACORTIN, 879,258, by Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, none being for use on the scalp (5)

ORLEST, 879,744, by Parke, Davis & Co., At the River, Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A.

For medicinal preparations (5)

DUOHALER, 880,228, by Rexall Drug and Chemical Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

LIPAVLON, 882,924, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

ZOLUNASE, 883,570, by Societe des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc, Paris, 8e, France.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

TECHNOPAN, 880,086, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2.

For still projectors, not for use with tape recorders (9)

SYNCLITE, 8878,375, by AICO, Hounslow, Middlesex.

For cameras; photographic apparatus and instruments; and parts and fittings (9)

CHRISLIN, 882,400, by Rosley, Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.

For contraceptives (10)

SURETEX, 878,545, by London Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For toothbrushes and brushes for cleaning artificial teeth (21)

DENTABRUSH, 8877,089, by Lowholm, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 17

For chemical substances consisting of or containing phosphates for use in industry, agriculture and horticulture (1)

DI-PHOSAL, 882,570, by Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd., Edinburgh, 12.

For chemical products for use in the manufacture of food stuffs (1)

SEMEF, 882,668, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For chemical products used in agriculture and horticulture; and manures (natural and artificial) (1) and for preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides (5)

ULTRACIDE, 8879,892-93, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For perfumes, perfumed soaps, colognes and talcum powder (3)

TIGRESS, 854,690, by Fabergé, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, preparations for the hair, depilatory preparations; and lacquer and lacquer remover, all being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails (3)

MINERS HOLD IT, 866,210, by Miners Make-Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For soaps, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)

RAYETTE LUSTER LIGHT, 868,929, by Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For preparations for the hair (3)

TOPNOTE MISTER SMITH'S, 8869,216, by Sophistique, Ltd., Deansgate, Manchester, 3.

For cosmetic preparations, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps and hair lotions (3)

ABOUT TOWN, 8873,405, by Laurice Cosmetics, Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks.

For all goods (3)

MARKLENE, 8875,844, by Marklene Products, Ltd., Brinksway, Stockport, Cheshire.

For soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

AQUA-D'ORO, 8876,358, by Charles Bedeman, Ltd., London, S.E.15.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, shaving cream, toilet articles, preparations for the hair and soaps (3)

PAR 4, 8876,626, by Medana Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and toilet articles (3)

Device with word 'HAZELINE' SNOW, 881,694, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics, preparations for the hair and dentifrices (3)

PHILIPPE VENET, 880,609, by Philippe Venet, Paris, 8, France.

For soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); cleaning, bleaching, washing and polishing preparations for domestic use (3)

Device with word CORAL, 882,936, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Chcs.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

November 10

Pharmaceutical compositions having anorectic properties, Orsmond, 1,013,981.

Detergent and emulsifying compositions, Ledoga, S.p.A., 1,013,988.

Detergent composition, Procter & Gamble Co., 1,013,993.

Methods and apparatus for aseptically filling bottles or packages with sterile flowable substances and sealing them, Udec, Ltd., 1,014,014.

Lipoic acid derivatives and their preparation, E. Merck, A.G., 1,014,020.

Photographic developing machine, J. Halden & Co., Ltd., 1,014,032-33.

Therapeutic compound, Miles Laboratories, Inc., 1,014,045.

Chemical compounds and perfumery compositions containing them, Haarmann & Reimer, G.m.b.H., 1,014,047.

Nitrofuryl derivatives, C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., 1,014,050.

Silanes and siloxanes, Midland Silicones, Ltd., 1,014,051.

Therapeutically-active steroid compounds and pharmaceutical compositions incorporating them, Roussel-Uclaf, 1,014,052.

7-Hydroxy-coumarin derivatives and process for their production, Cassella Farbwerke, A.G., 1,014,053.

Oxido-steroids, Ciba, Ltd., 1,014,054.

Washing composition, Procter & Gamble Co., 1,014,058.

2-(2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-vinyl)-pyrimidines, Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 1,014,059.

Aminoketones and methods for their production, Parke, Davis & Co., 1,014,060.

Magnesium metaphosphate, Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd., 1,014,065.

Polyamide, Monsanto Co., 1,014,066.

Dipyridyls, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1,014,076-77.

Method of producing a gel, Unilever, Ltd., 1,014,083.

Process for the production of alkyl- and cyclo-alkyl sulphonates, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,014,107.

Brewer's wort, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 1,014,114.

Maltng apparatus, Erfurter Malzereiund Speichbau Veb., 1,014,118.

Estrene derivatives and processes for the preparation and use thereof, Roussel-Uclaf, 1,014,155.

Organosilicon compounds, Dow Corning Corporation, 1,014,156.

Hydrazine derivatives and the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,014,160.

Camera control apparatus, Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., 1,014,186.

Teats, Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., 1,014,192.

Preparation of perfluorinated organic nitroso-compounds, National Research Development Corporation, 1,014,221.

Fungicidal compounds and compositions, Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., 1,014,222.

Urea-containing diuretic compositions, Laboratoire de Recherches Experimentales Goulden, 1,014,233.

Insect-repellant composition and process, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 1,014,243.

Sweetening agents, Sanitas Co., Ltd., 1,014,251.

Fluorinated organic compounds, R. N. Haszeldine and J. M. Birchall, 1,014,252.

Process for the production of o-aryl o-alkyl phosphorochloridothioates, Dow Chemical Co., 1,014,269.

Automatic exposure control apparatus, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,014,281.

Indicators for photoelectrically controlled photographic cameras, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,014,282.

Automatic exposure control apparatus, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,014,283-84.

Roll film magazines for photographic cameras, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,014,285.

Process for producing mitotic substances from fresh-water algae, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1,014,290.

Process for the manufacture of new oxido-steroids, CIBA, Ltd., 1,014,305.

Antidepressant compositions comprising phenoxalkylamines, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,014,348.

Preparing organic carbonates, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,014,343.

Oxopyrimidines and processes for their manufacture, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,014,345.

Thionophosphoric acid esters, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,014,346.

Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of diarrhoea, Orsmonde, 1,014,341.

1-Phenyl-n-amyol-mono-ester of camphoric acid and a process for the preparation thereof, L. Zambelletti, S.p.A., 1,014,350.

Production of aliphatic peracids, FMC Corporation, 1,014,361.

Plant growth inhibitors and herbicides, United States Rubber Co., 1,014,375.

Injector for doses of powder, L. M. D. Sabot, 1,014,389.

Dibenzocycloheptadiene derivatives, Sandoz Patents, Ltd., 1,014,395.

Phosphorus-containing mercaptans, J. R. Geigy, A.G., 1,014,406.

Synthesis of D-homo-steroids, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,014,411.

17a-Aza-D-homo-androstene-3,11,17-trione and its 3-ketal and the production thereof, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,014,412.

3,3 - Alkylendioxy - 17a - hydroxy - 18 - nor - homo-5,12-androstadien-11-one and its intermediates and the production thereof, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,014,413.

3,3 - Alkylendioxy - 11β, 17a - dihydroxy - D - homo - 5 androsten - 18 - imidic acid - (11-18)-lactone and its disulphonate and the production thereof, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,014,414.

3,20 - Dioxo - 11β - hydroxy 21 diazo - 4 - pregnen-18-oic acid (11-18)-lactone and its intermediates and the production thereof, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,014,415.

Slit lamp instrument particularly suitable for photography of the eye, Carl Zeiss-Stiftung (trading as Carl Zeiss), 1,014,419.

Methods for producing liquids for flavouring foodstuffs, W. Henning, 1,014,425.

Peptides and process for their manufacture, CIBA, Ltd., 1,014,426.

Preparation of nitrosyl hydrogen sulphate, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., 1,014,443.

Process for the preparation of ethyl mercaptan with or without diethyl sulphide, Pennsalt Chemical Corporation, 1,014,444.

Process for the production of 1,2-dichloropropanol-(3), Chemische Werke Huls, A.G., 1,014,456.

Multiple pipetting apparatus, P. J. L. Sequeira, 1,014,462.

Devices for pivotally coupling two photographic cameras, B. Wanner, 1,014,485.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing benzylguanidine compounds, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 1,015,011.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable price 4s. 6d. each from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 22.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 17

Photographic cameras, Eastman Kodak Co., 1,014,492.

Photographic cameras, Rollei-Werke Franke & Heidecke, 1,014,496.

Photographic developing apparatus, Hermann Wolf, G.m.b.H., 1,014,497.

Liquid supply containers, Goddard & Sons, Ltd., 1,014,512.

Preparation of quaternary ammonium nitrites, Armour Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1,014,533.

Process for the production of primary alcohols, British Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Ltd., 1,014,543.

Biphenyl derivatives, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., 1,014,554.

Sterile packaging, Armour & Co., R. J. Edgworth and R. B. Christie, 1,014,555.

Collapsible tubes, Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., 1,014,564.

Catheters, G. Brooke, 1,014,570.

Preparation of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, Stamicarbon, N.V., 1,014,584.

Carotenoids and aminosyidin, Farmaceutici Italia, 1,014,589.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 31.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company, R.O.=Registered Office

AJAMA PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, waxes, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

BAYLAWN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

BETTY FRENCH BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers and suppliers of beauty aids, cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averill Hart, R.O.: 12 Nottingham Place, London, W.1.

A. G. BRADBURN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Ivy L. Bradburn, Redvers B. W. Thorne, M.P.S. R.O.: 22 Hampshire Terrace, Southsea.

CHEMICAL SERVICES (HERTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of consultants in pure and applied chemistry, etc. Directors: Frederick R. Williams and Edward Knowles, R.O.: at the offices of Heckford Norton & Co., Lloyds Bank Chambers, 3 Town Square, Stevenage, Herts.

CHROMOCHEM SERVICES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, chemical engineers, etc. Directors: Richard V. Blundell, June D. Blundell, William E. Pearson and Eveline Pearson, R.O.: 51b High Street, Watton-at-Stone, Herts. COMPACT COSMETIC (HODKINSON, HYDE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: William Hodgkinson and Joan Hodgkinson, R.O.: 37 Tower Street, Hyde.

CORNWELL'S CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Charles A. Cornwell is the first director, R.O.: 17 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

FALLOWS & WATCHORN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,240. To acquire the business of chemists and druggists carried on at Eccleston, Lancs, etc. Directors: Mary M. Watchorn, Gordon Watchorn and Kathleen M. Fallows, M.P.S. R.O.: 308 The Green, Eccleston, Lancs.

FRANK ARTHUR (LENZIE), LTD. Registered at Edinburgh. Capital £1,000. Directors: Mary H. Arthur, Elizabeth A. Arthur and Doris M. Arthur, 2 Heath Avenue, Lenzie.

G. & B. CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, chemical engineers, etc. Directors: Evelyn G. Davison and Bernard Davison, R.O.: 70 Fairways Avenue, Harrogate.

GLENWOOD LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: Terence Braun and John Harris, R.O.: 4th Floor, 7 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

J. H. HAYWOOD PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of a holding and investment company, etc. Subscribers: D. H. Bevers and J. N. L. Chalton, Kempson House, Camomile Street, London, E.C.3.

J. H. LOWE & SON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Kenneth L. Lambert, M.P.S., and Marjorie T. Lambert, R.O.: 157 Westmorland Avenue, Blackpool.

MENTHOLATUM (OVERSEAS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary medicines, etc. Directors: Eric S. Hole, Alexander E. Honeyman and Eric J. Thrower, R.O.: 24 Fairlie Road, Slough Trading Estate, Slough, Bucks.

UNICLIFFE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Other details similar to Unimart Holdings, Ltd.

UNIMART HOLDINGS, LTD (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To manufacture, distribute, and otherwise trade in chemical, medical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, toilet products, etc. Subscribers: R. S. Douglas, Glenthorpe, Liverpool Road, Walmer, Deal, and W. A. Bullen.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

PENICILLAMINE. Collagen defect induced by. *Science*, November 12, p. 905.

ANTIBODY-COMPLEMENT COMPLEXES, *Science*, November 12, p. 907.

ELECTRONIC SEPARATION OF BIOLOGICAL CELLS by volume, *Science*, November 12, p. 910.

DEODORANTS AND ANTIPERSPIRANTS, *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, October, p. 495.

PVP for tablet making, *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, October, p. 497.

ADDITIVES for hair sprays, *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, October, p. 502.

SUPPOSITORIES: Formulation problems, *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, October, p. 507.

SELF-POISONING, *Brit. med. J.*, November 27, p. 1265.

CARBENOXOLONE SODIUM: Treatment of gastric ulceration with, clinical and radiographical evaluation, *Brit. med. J.*, November 27, p. 1274.

FRUSEMIDE WITH BENDROFLUAZIDE, MERSALYL AND ETHACRYNIC ACID. Clinical comparison of. *Brit. med. J.*, November 27, p. 1277.

INDOMETHACIN AND PHENYLBUTAZONE: a comparison, *Brit. med. J.*, November 27, p. 1281.

HEROIN ADDICTION in the United Kingdom (1954-1964), *Brit. med. J.*, November 27, p. 1284.

THE ENTEROBACTERIACEAE, Origin of transferable drug-resistance factors in, *Brit. med. J.*, November 27, p. 1289.

ASEPSIS in general practice, *Brit. med. J.*, November 27, p. 1293.

ALPHA-METHYL-TYROSINE, an inhibitor of tyrosine hydroxylase. Inhibition of catecholamine synthesis in man with, *Lancet*, November 27, p. 1092.

IRON ABSORPTION in cystic fibrosis, *Lancet*, November 27, p. 1096.

"FILLED" MILKS. Absorption and excretion of fat, nitrogen, and minerals from "filled" milks by babies one week old, *Lancet*, November 27, p. 1099.

SMA. Infant feeding with, *Lancet*, November 27, p. 1105.

NARCOTIC DRUGS IN 1964. Bibliography: Scientific publications on, *Bulletin on Narcotics*, July-September, p. 25.

CATECHOLAMINES OR SEROTONIN. Thromboses in large veins and pulmonary embolisms induced by, *Nature*, November 27, p. 900.

LABELLED DEPOLARISING DRUGS in normal and denervated muscle, *Nature*, November 27, p. 901.

POLYMERISED OROSOMUCOID. Inhibition of influenza virus haemagglutination by, *Nature*, November 27, p. 915.

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES in livestock insect control, *Vet. Rec.*, November 27, p. 1418.

CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY by ambulatory infusion, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 1, p. 481.

INACTIVATED MEASLES VIRUS VACCINE. A field trial of, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 1, p. 494.

THE UTERUS AND OVARIAN FUNCTION, *Science J.*, December, p. 46.

THE CHROMAFFIN CELL, *Science J.*, December, p. 52.

TESTINO HOSPITAL GERMICIDES, *Soap and chem. Specialities*, October, p. 98.

WILLS

MR. R. E. MASON, M.P.S., 264 Green Lane, Moseley, Birmingham, 13, left £12,719 (£8,859 net).

MR. W. A. OGDEN, M.P.S., The Rookery, Chapel Lane, Wymondham, Norfolk, left £26,884 (£15,134 net).

MR. I. ROSS, M.P.S., 17 Whitburn Bents Road, South Bents, Whitburn, co. Durham, left £4,666 (£4,601 net).

MR. L. J. N. RUTTERFORD, M.P.S., 66 Shaggy Calf Lane, Slough, Bucks, left £8,180 (£5,686 net).

MR. D. SCHAEFER, M.P.S., 19 Commercial Street, Rishton, Lancs, left £1,550 (£1,475 net).

MR. W. S. SCOTT, M.P.S., 3 Townley Road, London, S.E.22, left £21,096 (£21,007 net).

MR. T. W. WILKINSON, M.P.S., 238 Stockport Road, Timperley, Altrincham, Ches, left £17,904 (£17,446 net).

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

AMPLICLOX.—*Constituents:* Ampicillin and cloxacillin, both semi-synthetic antibiotic derivatives of penicillin. Ampicillin has a wide range of activity that extends to many Gram-negative organisms not affected by traditional penicillin therapy. Staphylococci and other penicillinase-forming organisms can, however, resist its action. Cloxacillin is not subject to hydrolysis by penicillinase and is therefore effective against otherwise resistant organisms. The mixture of antibiotics thus affords a two-pronged attack against infections and offers a wide range of antibacterial protection.

MEDISTAN.—*Constituents:* A borotannic complex dissolved in a solvent containing ethyl acetate and alcohol. The product is designed for the treatment of onychomycosis, a fungous infection of the nails. The infection is difficult to treat by topical application because the nature of the nail makes the fungus inaccessible to attack by externally applied drugs. Medistan is claimed to have the ability to penetrate deeply into the nails and surrounding tissues, and to create an acid environment that is both fungicidal and fungistatic. It thus increases resistance to further attacks and prevents recrudescence of infection.

HEMRIDS.—*Constituents:* Phenylephrine hydrochloride, amethocaine hydrochloride, bismuth carbonate and tyloxapol. The product is a suppository designed for the relief of hemorrhoids. The base as a whole contains tyloxapol, which is a polymer of oxyethylated-octophenol formaldehyde, and is present as a surface-active agent to facilitate the spread of the active ingredients. The main constituents are in separate zones, with the phenylephrine in the tip of the suppository, and the amethocaine and bismuth carbonate in the body. Phenylephrine has vasoconstrictive and decongestant properties; amethocaine is a well tolerated local anesthetic, and bismuth carbonate is included as a mild astringent and protective.

CYCLIMORPH.—*Constituents:* Morphine tartrate and cyclizine tartrate. Although described as the oldest and most certain remedy for pain, morphine has disadvantages, not the least of which is its stimulant effect on the vomiting centre. That effect may occur before the narcotic action supervenes, especially in heart failure, and morphine-induced vomiting may also complicate pre-operative medication and post-operative therapy. Cyclizine is an antihistamine with powerful anti-emetic properties, and when given together with morphine, can relieve the emetic effects of the narcotic. This combination of properties may be of particular value in coronary thrombosis and myocardial infarction where it is essential to avoid the stress caused by morphine-induced sickness.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists, BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Brentford, Middlesex; "Amplicloxx" (file card). GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex; "Intraflodex" (file card). MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts; "Edocrin" . . . a completely new oral diuretic" (6-p. folder). "Putting a better complexion on eczema . . . Hydroderm" (4-p. folder). "Indocid . . . in the rheumatic diseases" (8-p. booklet). "Aldomet . . . a great advance in the treatment of hypertension" (4-p. folder). "In enuresis, a new approach . . . Tryptizol syrup" (6-p. folder). MOORE MEDICAL PRODUCTS, LTD., Waverley House, Aberdeen; "PIB Plus" (file card). NICHOLAS LABORATORIES, LTD., Bath Road, Slough, Bucks; "Drenamist and Isomist" . . . two new superior aerosol inhalers for rapid relief of bronchospasm" (8-p. booklet). RORER-BERK, LTD., Cotteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey; "Ananase" (file card). WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants; "Rinurel and Rinurel SA" (file card).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, December 6

- FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation hall, Barnet general hospital, at 8 p.m. Dr. F. J. A. Bateman on "Hypotensive Drugs."
- HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Havelock hotel, Station Road, Harrow, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening.
- LONDON SECTION AND HEAVY ORGANIC CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. H. L. Riley on "Recent Developments in the Tonnage Production of Aromatic Chemicals."
- MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dunraven hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Mr. L. Priest (headquarters staff, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Poisons Law and Legislation Affecting Medicines."
- NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cresta room, White Swan hotel, Alnwick, at 7.45 p.m. First Alnwick local area meeting.
- NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coronation room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abington Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. Roberts on "Behind the Microphone and in Front of the Camera."
- NORTH STAFFS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical institute, Hartshill, at 7.45 p.m. Professor A. Gemmell (professor of biology, Keele University) on "Use of Chemicals in Horticulture and Agriculture."
- PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Tamar hotel, Crownhill, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Social evening.
- ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Golden Lion hotel, Romford, Essex, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. N. S. Barron (Vitamins, Ltd.) on "Health and Intensivitis in Livestock Production."
- STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Lovelock on "The Pennine Way."
- WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Mr. Fischer on "The History of the Fur Trade."

Tuesday, December 7

- ASSOCIATION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, Lecture theatre, Hume tower, University of Edinburgh, at 7 p.m. "Teach-in" on "Pharmaceutical Profits and the Nation's Health." Tickets from British Medical Association, 7 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
- BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Imperial hotel, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "Pharmacy and Scenery in the Far East" (illustrated).
- BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. M. Kucera on "Pharmacy in Czechoslovakia."
- CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Owen Webb House, Gresham Road, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. Dickinson (a member of Council) on "Current Trends in Pharmacy."
- CHEMICAL SOCIETY, School of Chemistry, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 5.15 p.m. Dr. D. M. Brown on "Chemical Mutagenesis."
- COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, "The Fletch," at 8 p.m. Social evening.
- GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Peacock's tea rooms, 453 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive.
- NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Beale's restaurant, 368 Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 8 p.m. Mr. P. D. Lewis (marketing officer, N.P.U.) on "Your Products—Your Profits."
- OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Columba's Hall, Alfred Street, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Talk by Mr. W. Combey (chief public health inspector, City of Oxford). (Illustrated).
- WEST MIDDLESEX CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Vestry

Hall, Ranelagh Road, London, W.5, at 8 p.m. Members' night.

Wednesday, December 8

- BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation room, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. Mr. E. W. C. Buckell on "Early Discharge of Maternity Patients."
- LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7 p.m. Mr. H. A. Lee (consultant physician and lecturer, King's College hospital) on "Parental Nutrition."
- ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Golden Lion hotel, Romford, Essex, at 7.45 p.m. Christmas party.
- UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Post-graduate Medical School of London, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 2 p.m. Dr. F. C. Greenwood on "Assay of Protein Hormones."
- WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Film "Sciatica" introduced by Mr. G. F. Clarke (Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division).

Thursday, December 9

- BIOLOGICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Feathers hotel, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4, at 6.30 p.m. Annual meeting and discussion (opened by Mr. S. A. Price (Vitamins, Ltd.) on "Problems and Dilemmas in Microbiological Assay."
- BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room C1, 1 Cabot House, College of Science and Technology, Ashley Down, Bristol, 7, at 7.30 p.m. Quiz between Branch members and students on non-pharmaceutical subjects.
- CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, School of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Christmas party.
- DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Three Tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. I. Felix (Dista Products, Ltd.) on "Pharmaceutical Development—Industrial Dispensing" (illustrated).
- GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Professor J. Hawthorn on "The Anatomy of Taste."
- HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Members' evening.
- HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION Café de Paris, Skyline Ballroom, Hull, at 4 p.m. Members' children's party.
- LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metro-pole hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Address by a speaker from the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.
- MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Hanbury restaurant, Liverpool, at 7 p.m. Diamond jubilee dinner.
- NORTHERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clansman hotel, Church Street, Inverness, at 8 p.m. "British Poisonous Plants" (recorded lecture).
- NORTH STAFFS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Werburgh's Church hall, High Lane, Tunstall, at 7 p.m. Cheese and wine evening.
- SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Red Squirrel hotel, Slough, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. R. Cornwell on "British Cheeses."

Friday, December 10

PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, House of Lords, at 6.45 p.m. Tour of chambers. 7.30 p.m. Dinner, followed by address by Sir Hugh Linstead.

Advance Information

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, On January 11, February 1 and March 1, 1966, whist drives are being held in the tearooms of R. A. Peacock & Sons, Ltd., 28 Westminster Terrace, Glasgow, C.3 (corner of Sauchiehall Street and Kelvin-grove Street). (Change of venue.)

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION, Utrecht, Holland, October 19-26, 1966.

symptomatic measure, report workers at Liverpool University and Whiston Hospital, Prescott, Lancs. In a controlled double-blind trial on thirty-five patients they found, by radiological examination after two weeks' treatment, a reduction in the ulcer area of 88 per cent. in the carbenoxolone group compared with 50 per cent. reduction in those receiving dummy tablets. The ulcer crater disappeared completely in 81 per cent. of the cases after six weeks and in 92 per cent. after twelve weeks of carbenoxolone treatment. 35 per cent. of patients on the active drug showed side effects, of which salt and water retention was the most frequent, particularly in the elderly and patients with cardiac or respiratory disease. The side effects were reduced by the introduction of a five- or six-day-a-week treatment regime in those at risk. (*B.M.J.*, November 27, p. 1274.)

AN exhaustive analysis of the 522 cases of self-poisoning admitted to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in the year from June 1962 is given by Dr. Neil Kessel in a paper that was the subject of the Milroy lecture delivered at the Royal College of Physicians earlier in the year. Barbiturates accounted for 55 per cent. of the self-poisonings, the drugs usually being obtained on prescription, though not always written for the patients themselves. "Sleeping tablets, and they are mostly barbiturates," says the author, "are the accepted mid-twentieth-century passport to oblivion, and doctors seem only too ready to issue the necessary visa." However, the most important rise in case numbers was among those taking "other drugs" (generally sedatives, stimulants, tranquillisers and anti-depressants) which came second to barbiturates and accounted for 23 per cent. of cases during the year reviewed. Their growing use, more by psychiatric patients than others, seemed to be additional to, not instead of, other means, "and requires to be carefully watched." Third largest group was aspirin poisoning (12 per cent.) followed by coal gas (9 per cent.) and non-drug poisons (1 per cent.). The percentages using barbiturates or coal gas rose with age, probably reflecting the extra prescribing of barbiturates to the elderly and their better opportunity for coal-gas poisoning while alone. The proportion using salicylates fell with age. (*B.M.J.*, November 27, p. 1265.)

THE diuretic potencies of frusemide and ethacrynic acid are similar when the two drugs are given in equal doses, says a report from Australia. Eleven

patients with resistant œdema were studied in a trial series which also compared the effects of bendrofluazide and mersalyl. Five separate trials were conducted in which patients received, either concurrently or consecutively, more than one of the drugs. Frusemide in doses of 200 mgm. was found to be much more potent than maximally effective doses of bendrofluazide or mersalyl. Its own maximally effective dose was thought to be greater than the highest dose (240 mgm. daily) used in the trial. (*B.M.J.*, November 27, p. 1277.)

IN a double-blind cross-over trial carried out at Westminster Hospital, London, no significant difference in the relief of the symptoms of acute rheumatoid arthritis was found between 75 mgm. of indomethacin and 300 mgm. of phenylbutazone, daily, over a period of twenty-eight days. However, there appeared to be greater reduction of early-morning stiffness with phenylbutazone and of joint swelling with indomethacin. Patient preference was for phenylbutazone. Also reported are the results of two-and-a-half years' treatment with indomethacin in a group of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis or ankylosing spondylitis. Improvement was noted in 65.3 per cent. of those with osteoarthritis, 68.7 per cent. with ankylosing spondylitis and 50.5 per cent. of those with rheumatoid arthritis. Side effects occurred in about one-third of the patients and included headache, giddiness, muzziness and nausea. (*B.M.J.*, November 27, p. 1281.)

CARBENOXOLONE sodium has a specific effect, facilitating the healing of gastric ulcer, and is not merely yet another

Two papers on milks for infant feeding are published. The first, from the Medical Research Council department of experimental medicine, University of Cambridge, examines the absorption and excretion of fat, nitrogen and minerals from "filled" milks by babies one week old. Two products, S26, based on demineralised whey, and SMA, an older "filled" milk, were compared with breast feeding. Younger babies were found to absorb fatty acids and calcium less freely from the "filled" milks than from breast milk and five were found to be in negative calcium-balance. Such failure is thought to be peculiar to babies during the first weeks after birth and no reports of clinical observations reflecting lack of calcium utilisation are known to the authors. Nitrogen, sodium, potassium and magnesium absorptions were similar for the three feeds. The second paper, from Liverpool Maternity Hospital, confirms the author's previous finding that alimentary symptoms are encountered in some babies fed on SMA. In a study of fifty babies, about one in six had constipation and one in eight vomited, the symptoms developing both with liquid and dried preparations. (*Lancet*, November 27, pp. 1099, 1105.)

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

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cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR DECEMBER 1965

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| Adreson (917 Organon)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 5mgm | 100 | 12 | Oea | — | 18 | 0 | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 53 | Oea | — | 79 | 6 | — | — | — |
| 25mgm | 100 | 48 | Oea | — | 72 | 0 | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 225 | Oea | — | 337 | 6 | — | — | — |
| murol (1552 Baum) | | | | | | | | | |
| sugarless fruit drops | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 0 | — | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | — | — |
| ntiphlogistine (369 DL) | | | | | | | | | |
| poultice | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5oz | 23 | 2 | — | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4½ | — |
| | 10oz | 38 | 0 | — | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6½ | — |
| | 16oz | 59 | 6 | — | 15 | 0 | 8 | 8 | — |
| | dp 2lb | 93 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | dp 5lb | 16 | 9ea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| nzora (47 Anestan) | | | | | | | | | |
| foam after shave | | | | | | | | | |
| | 54 | 6 | — | 13 | 7½ | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| ex (975 PDS) | | | | | | | | | |
| bergamot conditioner | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2½oz | 41 | 0 | — | 10 | 3 | 5 | 11 | — |
| | hair sheen | 1oz | 62 | 0 | — | 15 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| | Pre-Scrate | 2½oz | 62 | 0 | — | 15 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| | cream press | 2oz | 80 | 0 | — | 20 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | conditioner "S" | 2oz | 80 | 0 | — | 20 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| isate (1352 Wyeth)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 34 | 6 | — | — | 3 | 10 | — | — |
| | 100 | 31 | 0 | — | — | 34 | 7 | — | — |
| rnels (975 PDS) | | | | | | | | | |
| hair cream | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6oz | 128 | 0 | — | 32 | 0 | 18 | 0 | — |
| onchilator (97 Bayer) existing sizes | | | | | | | | | |
| onchilator (97 Bayer)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| measured dose nebuliser | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12-Smils | 14 | Oea | — | — | 21 | 0 | — | — |
| | refill | 12 | 6ea | — | — | 18 | 9 | — | — |
| saque (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex)) | | | | | | | | | |
| eau de cologne spray | | | | | | | | | |
| | — | — | — | — | 46 | 0 | — | — | — |
| mpactoid (339 CG) | | | | | | | | | |
| first aid outfit | | | | | | | | | |
| | motorists | A45 | 68 | 0 | — | 7 | 6 | — | — |
| | tropical | A99 | 69 | 8ea | — | 93 | 0 | — | — |
| rtisone (1263 Upjohn)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 25mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | 11 | 9ea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 40 | 23 | 6ea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ampex (657 IL) | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | 20 | 6 | — | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | — |
| | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| est Naturac (1203 Surex) | | | | | | | | | |
| protectives, lubricated teat | | | | | | | | | |
| | 72 | 0 | — | — | 3 | 9 | — | — | — |
| venol (1352 Wyeth)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| linctus | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4oz | 41 | 9 | — | — | 4 | 8 | — | — |
| | 40oz | 30 | Oea | — | — | 40 | 0 | — | — |
| lta-Cortef (1263 Upjohn)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 5mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 15 | Oea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 67 | 6ea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| lta-Genacort (1530 Fisons)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 1mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 54 | 0 | — | 6 | 9 | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 18 | 9ea | — | 28 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 5mgm | 20 | 60 | 0 | — | 7 | 6 | — | — |
| | 100 | 15 | Oea | — | 22 | 6 | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 67 | 6ea | — | 101 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Adreson (917 Organon)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 1mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 54 | 0 | — | 6 | 9 | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 18 | 9ea | — | 28 | 1½ | — | — | — |
| | 5mgm | 100 | 15 | Oea | — | 22 | 6 | — | — |
| | 500 | 67 | 6ea | — | 101 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Di-Adreson-F (917 Organon)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 1mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 54 | 0 | — | 6 | 9 | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 18 | 9ea | — | 28 | 1½ | — | — | — |
| | 5mgm | 100 | 15 | Oea | — | 22 | 6 | — | — |
| | 500 | 67 | 6ea | — | 101 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Ecusson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex)) | | | | | | | | | |
| eau de cologne spray | | | | | | | | | |
| | — | — | — | — | 44 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Equatrate (1352 Wyeth)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets | | | | | | | | | |
| | 50 | 77 | 0 | — | — | 8 | 7 | — | — |
| | 250 | 340 | 0 | — | — | 37 | 10 | — | — |
| Euvtol (34 A&H)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| elixir | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4oz | 51 | 0 | — | 12 | 9 | 7 | 5½ | — |
| | 2 litres | 52 | Oea | — | 13 | Oea | 91 | 0 | — |
| | tablets | 20 | 52 | 0 | — | 13 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | 250 | 37 | 8ea | — | 9 | 5ea | 65 | 11 | — |
| Fisherman's Friend (771 LCPL) | | | | | | | | | |
| family linctus | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | 0 | — | 4 | 9 | 2 | 9 | — | — |
| throat and chest lozenges | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | 0 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| Gem (365 Demuth) | | | | | | | | | |
| (distributors 1054 R&A) | | | | | | | | | |
| dry shampoo aerosol | | | | | | | | | |
| | 47 | 5 | — | 11 | 10 | 6 | 11 | — | — |
| Guerlain (548 Guerlain) | | | | | | | | | |
| beaute d'un soir | | | | | | | | | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | 42 | 0 | — | — |
| Hooper's (Dr. John)(815 MR&Co.) | | | | | | | | | |
| female pills | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | 6 | — | 3 | 4½ | 2 | 0 | — | — |
| | 28 | 6 | — | 7 | 1½ | 4 | 0 | — | — |
| Hudnut (631 Hudnut) | | | | | | | | | |
| Cream of Cactus | | | | | | | | | |
| | 511 | 78 | 0 | — | 19 | 6 | 11 | 6 | — |
| Jeyes (671 Jeyes) | | | | | | | | | |
| Freshbin dredger | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11b | 13 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 6 | — | — |
| Jeypine (671 Jeyes) medium | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | — | — |
| La India (975 PDS) | | | | | | | | | |
| deodorant stick | | | | | | | | | |
| | 55 | 0 | — | 13 | 9 | 8 | 0 | — | — |
| | olive oil pomade | 28 | 0 | — | 7 | 0 | 4 | 6 | — |
| | 42 | 0 | — | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | — |
| | 57 | 0 | — | 14 | 3 | 8 | 11 | — | — |
| | wonder pomade | 30 | 6 | — | 7 | 7½ | 4 | 9 | — |
| | 50 | 0 | — | 12 | 6 | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| | 75 | 0 | — | 18 | 9 | 11 | 9 | — | — |
| Landers (PDS) | | | | | | | | | |
| cold cream | | | | | | | | | |
| | Soz | 48 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | — |
| dry skin cream | | | | | | | | | |
| | Soz | 48 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | — |
| hand cream | | | | | | | | | |
| | Soz | 48 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | — |
| 6oz sizes | | | | | | | | | |
| Lestreflex (347 Dalmos) | | | | | | | | | |
| elastic diachylon bandage | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3in x 3yd | 66 | 2 | — | — | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| | 4in x 3yd | 86 | 2 | — | — | 10 | 0 | — | — |
| Lilia (761 Lilia-White) | | | | | | | | | |
| sanitary belt | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | 9 | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | — | — |
| Locan (394 DF)† | | | | | | | | | |
| suppositories | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | 36 | 0 | — | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 | — |
| Macrodex (1497 PGBL) | | | | | | | | | |
| (distributors 802 MS) | | | | | | | | | |
| solution | | | | | | | | | |
| | 500mils | 23 | Oea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Max Factor (813 MF) | | | | | | | | | |
| for men | | | | | | | | | |
| | Clear-gel | 40 | 0 | — | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | — |
| Mycifradin (1263 Upjohn)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 0.5gm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | 37 | 6ea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Opilon (1278 VD) | | | | | | | | | |
| (distributors 1310 WW) | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxymycin (1515 CDI)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | 16 | 8ea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Permastrate (975 PDS) | | | | | | | | | |
| kit | | | | | | | | | |
| | 216 | 0 | — | 54 | 0 | 30 | 0 | — | — |
| Portyn (938 PD) | | | | | | | | | |
| Kapsals | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 62 | 0 | — | — | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| | 250 | 40 | 10ea | — | — | 61 | 3 | — | — |
| Posner's (975 PDS) | | | | | | | | | |
| Guiche | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 0 | — | 25 | 0 | 14 | 6 | — | — |
| Prednisolone (938 PD)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 5mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 180 | 0 | — | — | 22 | 6 | — | — |
| | 500 | 67 | 6ea | — | — | 101 | 3 | — | — |
| Prednisone (938 PD)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 5mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 180 | 0 | — | — | 22 | 6 | — | — |
| | 500 | 67 | 6ea | — | — | 101 | 3 | — | — |
| Prednisone (1263 Upjohn)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 5mgm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 15 | Oea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 500 | 67 | 6ea | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Salazopyrin (1497 PGBL)TS | | | | | | | | | |
| (distributors 802 MS) | | | | | | | | | |
| tablets 0.5gm | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100 | 30 | 8ea | — | — | 46 | 0 | — | — |
| | 500 | 114 | 8ea | — | — | 172 | 0 | — | — |
| | 100 | 36 | 10ea | — | — | 55 | 3 | — | — |
| Silver-Tex (1203 Surex) | | | | | | | | | |
| protectives, teat | | | | | | | | | |
| | 60 | 0 | — | — | — | 3 | 0 | — | — |
| Southalls (1164 SSL) | | | | | | | | | |
| sanitary towels | | | | | | | | | |
| | luxury soft | size 1 | 23 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 5 | — |
| | size 2 | 27 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | — |
| original | | | | | | | | | |
| Thermos (1226 Thermos) | | | | | | | | | |
| flasks wide mouth | | | | | | | | | |
| | 60 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 9 | — | — |
| | 62 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 11 | — | — |
| | 64 | — | — | — | — | 18 | 11 | — | — |
| American wide mouth | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuamine sulphate (413 Lilly) | | | | | | | | | |
| solution 1% | | | | | | | | | |
| | plastic spray bottle | 1Smils | 2 | 2ea | — | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| White's, Dr. (761 Lilia White) | | | | | | | | | |
| sanitary belt | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | 9 | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | — | — |

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

76 Atkinson=J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 17 Bessemer Road
Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 28100
521 Glenwood=Glenwood Laboratories, Ltd., 7 Berkeley Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2971.
771 LCPL=Lofthouse Chemical Products, Ltd., 103 Lord Street, Fleetwood, Lancs. Fleetwood 3688.
939 Parkinsons=Parkinsons, Ltd., Curzon Street Burnley, Lancs. Burnley 21818.
1203 Surex=Surex, Ltd., 4 Leicester Road, Blackpool Lancs. Blackpool 20434.
1282 VB=Vines Biocirin, Ltd., 111 Clarence Road London, E.5. Amhurst 8808.
1552 Baum=M. Baum Wholesale Chemists, Ltd. Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. Sunderland 71081.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| D | Cortisone (1263 Upjohn) | | | | A K285 (147 Boots) | | | | twelve eye wrinkle treatment | | | |
| | suspension 10mils | | | | glove powder | | | | refill pads (3) | | | |
| A | Co-tabs (292 C) | | | | 1 kilo 11 6ea — 17 3 | | | | Spa (1167 Spa) | | | |
| | Q.11 quinidin. | | | | 5 kilo 52 6ea — 78 9 | | | | bath set 351/2 61 4 15 4 | | | |
| A | 125mgm 100 274 0 — — | | | | 12½ kilo 121 6ea — 182 3 | | | | clothes brush kangaroo 34 3 8 7 | | | |
| | 250 55 9ea — — | | | | | | | | hairbrush gent's 453 112 0 28 0 | | | |
| A | Q.12 200mgm 100 430 0 — — | | | | D Limmisax (1262 UL) | | | | • Sprenger (100 Bl) | | | |
| | 250 88 3ea — — | | | | I Limmisax (1552 UL) | | | | facial vapour bath — — | | | |
| A | Q.13 300mgm 100 640 0 — — | | | | D Limmits (1262 UL) | | | | spare aromatic bottle — — | | | |
| | 250 132 0ea — — | | | | I Limmits (1552 UL) | | | | spare plastic mask — — | | | |
| A | Curacho (336 Curacho) | | | | • Maigrilene (100 Bl) | | | | R Sulphatriad (971 PSMB)†s4B | | | |
| | embrocation 3oz 20 0 5 0 2 9 | | | | algae fat reducing treatment | | | | tablets 0.5gm 100 84 0 — | | | |
| A | (vet.) 6oz 32 0 8 3 4 6 | | | | super active — — 42 0 | | | | 500 33 4ea — | | | |
| | massage cream 3oz 18 0 4 6 2 6 | | | | • Maspo (100 Bl) | | | | Sunbeam (1199 Sunbeam) | | | |
| A | 6oz 27 0 6 9 3 9 | | | | lilliput vibrator — — 168 0 | | | | • electric razor X500 — — | | | |
| | 2oz 20 0 5 0 2 9 | | | | de luxe — — 210 0 | | | | • Sungold (50 APL) | | | |
| A | medicated bath salts 12oz 20 0 5 0 2 9 | | | | accessories — — | | | | liquid 17 0 4 3 | | | |
| | dog shampoo 3oz 24 0 — 3 0 | | | | face roller — — 27 6 | | | | powder 12 0 3 0 | | | |
| I | 80oz 14 0ea — 18 6 | | | | glaser's blade — — 15 6 | | | | D Taxol-Methionine (292 C) tablets | | | |
| | Cussons (338 Cussons) | | | | nylon hedgehog — — 12 6 | | | | D T. B. P. (1262 UL) | | | |
| • | Imperial Leather shampoo 19 0 4 9 2 6 | | | | resonance bow — — 29 6 | | | | I T. B. P. (1552 UL) | | | |
| | Cycloserine (1303 Wander)TS | | | | spindle — — 17 6 | | | | • Tche Hao (100 Bl) | | | |
| D | tablets 250mgm | | | | suction bell — — 8 6 | | | | heated ball massager — — | | | |
| | 100 128 4ea — — | | | | vacuum bust cup — — 52 6 | | | | D T.C.P. (1262 UL) | | | |
| I | 500 633 4ea — — | | | | Natrodale (1513 Rodale) | | | | I T.C.P. (1552 UL) | | | |
| | Daxaids (1262 UL) | | | | • Dolomite magnesium tablets | | | | C Throsil (292 C)† | | | |
| I | Daxaids (1552 UL) | | | | 100 4 6ea — 6 9 | | | | D Trimetts (1262 UL) | | | |
| | Diltiron (1262 UL) | | | | 300 12 6ea — 18 9 | | | | I Trimetts (1552 UL) | | | |
| I | Diltiron (1552 UL) | | | | 500 18 0ea — 27 0 | | | | I Trisulphonamide (147 Boots)†s4B | | | |
| | Dinky (810 Maw) | | | | • rose hip capsules 200mgm | | | | tablets 100 7 0ea — | | | |
| A | feeder glass | | | | 50 8 8ea — 13 0 | | | | 500 33 4ea — | | | |
| | 360.00 16 6 — 2 1 | | | | 200 31 8ea — 47 6 | | | | Tuamine sulphate (413 Lilly) | | | |
| D | polythene 360.01 20 6 — 2 7 | | | | 350 50 0ea — 75 0 | | | | solution 1% | | | |
| | Efcortelan (518 Glaxo) | | | | Neutraphylline (292 C) | | | | plastic spray bottle | | | |
| I | intra-articular injection vial | | | | with phenobarb. tablets and suppositories | | | | 15mils 2 2ea — | | | |
| | First Aid Cases (115 S&N) | | | | • Novavon (100 Bl) | | | | A Vaseline (256 CPL) | | | |
| A | 8150 — — — 9 0 | | | | audio-sonic vibrator — — 315 0 | | | | shampoo beauty bottle | | | |
| | 8042 — — — 11 9 | | | | Omnopon (1074 Roche)†s1DD | | | | 40gm 14 0½ 3 6 | | | |
| A | 8125 — — — 16 2 | | | | C Tubonic ampoule syringe 30mgm/mil. | | | | 70gm 18 5 4 7 | | | |
| | 8155 — — — 18 4 | | | | C Optabs (175 BCP)† | | | | 123gm 27 6 6 10½ | | | |
| A | agricultural B.1 — — — 13 5 | | | | C Phosferine (1082 RKO) | | | | medicated 40gm 14 0½ 3 6 | | | |
| | B.2 — — — 21 1 | | | | tonic wine ½ bott | | | | 70gm 18 5 4 7 | | | |
| A | factory F.1 — — — 32 3 | | | | 24 131 6 — 7 3 | | | | 123gm 27 6 6 10½ | | | |
| | F.2 — — — 76 0 | | | | bott 121 9 — 13 6 | | | | D Veinotrope (292 C) tablets | | | |
| A | F.3 — — — 122 0 | | | | • Redi Splint (938 PD) | | | | | | | |
| | food hygiene 8125A — — — 16 2 | | | | hand and wrist 35 6ea — — | | | | | | | |
| A | motorists holdall 8025 — — — 23 7 | | | | half arm 45 11ea — — | | | | | | | |
| | public vehicles 8207 — — — 62 5 | | | | full arm 53 7ea — — | | | | | | | |
| • | Form Cut (1156 FS) | | | | foot and ankle 53 7ea — — | | | | | | | |
| | adhesive fingertip bandage | | | | half leg 71 0ea — — | | | | | | | |
| A | 24 0 — — 3 0 | | | | full leg 78 3ea — — | | | | | | | |
| | Haemostatic Erce (292 C) | | | | athletic (full leg) 95 0ea — — | | | | | | | |
| • | ampoules 10mils 6 120 0 — 15 0 | | | | emergency kit 333 0ea — — | | | | | | | |
| | Halax (560 Halax) | | | | • Reedette (1169 GS&S) | | | | | | | |
| A | toothbrush Electro-dent | | | | toothbrush holder 37 0 3 8½ 4 11 | | | | | | | |
| | K110 45 0ea 9 7ea 69 6 | | | | colostomy appliance | | | | | | | |
| A | Hematrix (810 Maw) | | | | spares 40 0ea — 50 0 | | | | | | | |
| | suppositories 39 0 8 8 5 9 | | | | elastic belt 8 0ea — 10 0 | | | | | | | |
| • | Honey Pine (785 Macarchy) | | | | foam sponge rings 1 7ea — 2 0 | | | | | | | |
| | cough sweets 18 0 4 6 1 0 | | | | plastic flange rings 8 4½ea — 10 6 | | | | | | | |
| • | (3 doz) (3 doz) | | | | plastic locking rings 8 4½ea — 10 6 | | | | | | | |
| | Hudson's Eumenthol (619 HMO) | | | | polythene bags (100) | | | | | | | |
| A | pastilles 17 2 4 4 2 6 | | | | 12 0ea — 15 0 | | | | | | | |
| | Inecto (1028 Rapidol) | | | | • Snopleat (1155 S&N) | | | | | | | |
| A | Hair Magic 27 0 6 9 4 0 | | | | absorbent wool 10 0 — 1 3 | | | | | | | |
| | Hi-lift bleach 27 0 6 9 4 0 | | | | D Soothe (1262 UL) | | | | | | | |
| A | | | | | I Soothe (1552 UL) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | • Soraya (100 Bl) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | six eye wrinkle treatment — — 27 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITION TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

100 Bl=Beautishape International, Ltd., 31a Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 3711.
 565 Hanimex=Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 15 Great Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 8161.
 615 H&M=Hodges & Moss, Ltd., Harlescott Shrewsbury. Shrewsbury 51558.
 799 MP=Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 17 rietta Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 2147.
 939 Parkinson=Parkinsons, Ltd., Curzon Street, Bu Lanes. Burnley 21818.
 1158 FS=Frank Sammeroff, Ltd., 120 Gorbals S Glasgow, C.5. South 1951.
 1220 CT=Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., 38 Welbeck S London, W.1. Welbeck 8152.
 1436 D & Co=Degenhardt & Co., Ltd., 20 Mor Street, London, W.1. Museum 8050.
 1552 UL=Uniclife, Ltd., Unimart House, 5 nr. Sandwich, Kent.